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FLASHBACK

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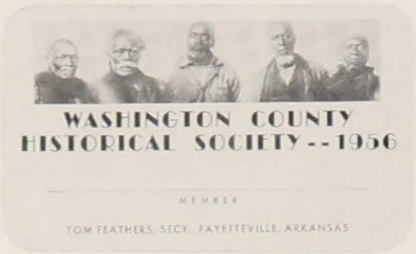
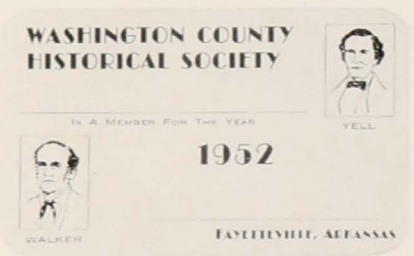
WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

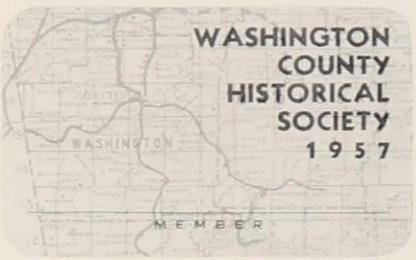
FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

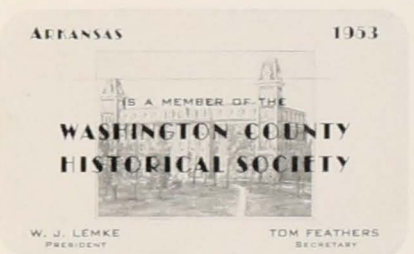
VOL. X No. 1 W. J. LEMKE, Editor JANUARY 1960

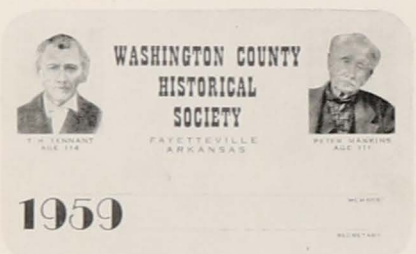
OUR TENTH ANNIVERSARY YEAR

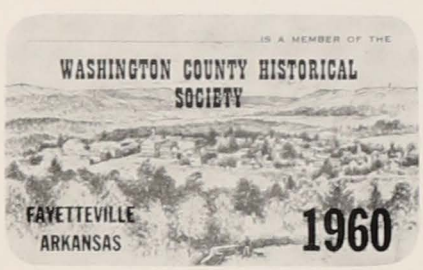












TEN YEARS OF HISTORICAL ACTIVITY IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS

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FLASHBACK *published by the*

WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

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Vol. X, No. 1 W.J.Lemke, editor January 1960

EDITORIAL

The Washington County Historical Society

With this issue of FLASHBACK our Society begins its tenth year of historical activity. For the past nine years adevoted group of about 150 Washington County folks who are proud of their heritage, plus a hundred former residents now in far-away places who have not forgotten their Arkansas birthright,plus some 50 schools and libraries scattered from New York to Los Angeles, and including both the New York and the Los Angeles Public Libraries -- a total of 300 history lovers -- have kept our Society alive.

We are the oldest and most active county historical society in Arkansas, possibly in the entire Southwest. Our Society has twice been cited for excellence by the American Society for State and Local History. Our publications are on file in the Library of Congress in Washington and in many university and public libraries.

In spite of this national recognition, we have been unable to increase our home-county membership. There are so many activities in Fayetteville, Springdale, Prairie Grove and elsewhere in the county, that we are apt to overlook the beginning and development of our community and our university heritage. The Washington County Historical Society is the only organization devoted solely to remembering where we came from and how Fayetteville got to its present position of preeminence.

We can rest on our laurels,if so inclined. Or we can try to increase our usefulness by increasing our membership. We are therefore printing 100 extra copies ofFLASHBACK and are sending these to folks who should support our efforts to preserve the story of Fayetteville and Washington County.

Membership, including subscription to FLASHBACK, is $3. This will also entitle you to participate in our other activities, such as pilgrimages to our county's historical spots, "Distinguished Citizen" awards, monthly meetings and historical auctions. Our 1960 membership card bears the earliest known picture of Fayetteville (1860).

Whether you are an old citizen or a newcomer, we need your support of our efforts to remember the past which made our wonderful present possible. Mail your check ($3) to the

WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Box 237, Fayetteville, Ark.

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HISTORY NOTES

Erwin Funk of Rogers, nestor of the Arkansas press, was a visitor in the WCGS office Dec.2. Mr.Funk is a regular contributor to the Benton County Historical Society's Pioneer. But because of his remarkable career of 64 years in Arkansas journalism that had its beginning -- in Washington County (at Springdale 1896), we have asked him to write his reminiscences, with a view to publication by our Society.

An unusual "antique" has been added to the pioneer collection in the Latta house at PrairieGrove Battlefield Park. It is a hundred-year-old square piano that once belonged to the West family of Rhea's Mill. This fine old instrument is being re-finished, under direction of Fred McCuistion. It will be an attraction for visitors to the Latta house in Vineyard Village, Battlefield Park.

The November issue of Civil War Times contains an accurate and readable article on the battle of Wilson's Creek (Oak Hills), Mo. Author of the article is Mrs. Lucile Morris Upton of the Springfield News-Leader. FLASHBACK readers will be interested, since Wilson's Creek was the first Civil War engagement in which troops from Washington County, Ark., were engaged.

For the first time in its history, FLASHBACK is publishing paid advertising. Both of our first advertisers(see back cover of this issue) are long-time supporters of our efforts to tell the story of Washington County. And both are observing historical anniversaries of their own -- the Northwest Arkansas Times its 100th anniversary year and the McIlroy Bank its 90th anniversary year. FLASHBACK, now in its 10th year, salutes these old and solid colleagues and thanks them for their financial support.

A "Chrismus Greetin" to which we always look forward with pleasure and anticipation arrived on schedule. It is from Seale Johnson, publisher, and Bell Irvin Wiley, editor, of the McCowat-Mercer Press of Jackson, Tenn. This firm publishes reprints of "Confederate Reminiscences." Their 1959 Christmas greeting is a reproduction of a $50 Confederate bank note, with photos of Johnson and Wiley substituted for Jeff Davis. I wondered how these Unreconstructed Rebels would avoid the Abe Lincoln postage stamps. They did it by using ½-cent Franklin stamps. If there's a way, they'll find it.

Readers have occasionally commented on the clear clean reproduction of the typed pages of FLASHBACK. Credit for the mechanical excellence of our publication belongs to Edsel Ford of Avoca, Ark. He is a graduate of the University and a talented writer -- but, more important, a perfectionist in all he does. He is always available when we need him. He leaves his comfortable farm home on the edge of the Pea Ridge battlefield and comes to Fayetteville to run the machine that turns out 500 copies of our 52-page FLASHBACK.

BURIED TREASURE at OLD HERMANNSBURG
(Dutch Mills, Washington County)

by W. J. Lemke

This is the third installment of the story of Old Hermannsburg, a settlement of German immigrants located on the Barren Fork in western Washington County from 1850 to 1862.

Hermannsburg was a Civil War casualty. The families fled north. Among the last to leave were the Hermanns themselves, with relatives and friends. This group numbered 19 persons. They left in December 1862 and spent Christmas Eve in Fayetteville. Events preceding their departure are related in the following account written by Karl Hermann and published in German after the war. this passage is freely translated and much condensed. It contains the first mention of the Hermanns' buried treasure and sets the scene for the return of Karl Hermann and his brother-in-law, Julius Wilhelmi, in 1863, to recover the buried gold. This spine-tingling story, translated from the German, is Karl Hermann's own account.

The fourth installment of the Hermannsburg story, in our next issue, will be a translation of an article published in Germany and entitled "Kindheitserinnerungen einer Deutschamerikanerin" (Childhood memories of a German-American girl.) This is an account of pioneer life in Washington County, Arkansas, as remembered by Mrs. Adolf Nuessle who was born Elise Hermann 1853 in Old Hermannsburg (now Dutch Mills, Ark) and told to her granddaughter, Miss Gertrud Gscheidlen, who is living in Mannheim, Germany. Among the chapter headings of these fascinating reminiscences are the following: Honeymoon in Arkansas, Hermannsburg, Birds and Animals, Our Grandfather, Our Mother Nanny, Indians, Negroes, School, Sickness and Death, Civil War, Flight.

Washington County history is replete with accounts of exciting and romantic events. But few of these can match the saga of Old Hermannsburg. Hermannsburg was a self-sufficient community project. It failed only because of its exposed location on the Civil War border. Here, then, is the introduction, written by Karl Hermann -- followed by his gripping account of the search for the family's buried gold.

---1862---

The Last Days at Hermannsburg

One day a Confederate cavalry troop passed through our village. Out of curiosity I got on my horse and followed them to Cane Hill. I observed General McCulloch and General Marmaduke riding side by side and holding a whispered conversation. On my return to Hermannsburg about noon we heard shooting and the noise of approaching combat. A train of wagons soon appeared in full gallop, chased by yelling Indians.

I took my family into the cellar. When I got back upstairs I found an Indian in the door with his gun trained on me. It was a Pin Indian. He took me to the commander, Colonel Phillips. I told him about Marmaduke's movement.

Because several men of the neighborhood had been killed, I decided to go north with the Federals. I gave Lina a drawing showing where our treasure was buried so that she would have means to journey to Missouri in case I failed to return.

As we were preparing to leave, two boys brought information that the two brothers Fischer, who lived a short distance away on a side road, had been murdered by the Indians. The group which I joined consisted of about 1,000 Pin Cherokees under command of white officers. The Indians had their squaws and babies with them. I joined the crowd of Confederate captives and non-combatants. My brother Jean also joined the exodus.

By morning we reached Camp Babcock, General Blunt's headquarters. This was in Benton County. We spent some days in the prisoners' camp and then the army moved to the heights of Cane Hill. I secured permission to go to Hermannsburg and get some of my goods and try to sell them here. When I returned, soldiers knocked down my tent, wrapping me in the folds, and stole most of the wares. I suspected the Second Kansas Cavalry but could not identify the culprits. The army then moved to Prairie Grove and took part in the battle there.

I gave up hope of the Federals furnishing protection for northwest Arkansas and through friends in St.Louis secured an order from General Blunt to secure passage to Rolla with the necessary escort. We left Hermannsburg on December 18 with four six-team army wagons and an escort of 100 cavalrymen under Lieutenant Haas. My family occupied one wagon, taking along only absolute necessities and leaving everything else behind.

The total group leaving Cane Hill was nineteen, consisting of Brother Jean and wife and five children, brother-in-law Julius with two children, myself and wife and three children; a neighbor Dietrich with his wife and one child, and an unmarried Elise Fischer, sister ofthe two murdered Fischer brothers. The children were from 1 year to nine years old.

(Editor's note: All eleven of these children were born in Washington County, Arkansas)

Recovering the Buried Gold

On December 22,1863, Julius (Wilhelmi) and I (Karl Hermann) obtained an order from General Totten in St. Louis for passage to Fayetteville in order to visit our old home 25 miles south on the road to VanBuren. We left January 3, 1864, by train to Rolla, where we obtained a two-teamed ambulance and several soldiers as escorts.

When we arrived in Springfield, we met our old friend Freyschlag (from Fayetteville),who had fled to Springfield to await better times. He reported that the western part of Washington County had been devastated but that the Union troops held Fayetteville. We joined a company of soldiers who were leaving for the outpost of Fayetteville and finally found refuge with our friends, the (Stephen K.) Stone family.

Fayetteville was crowded with refugees of all kinds. From them we learned that neighbors had taken wagon loads of our goods. They had even taken the things which I had hidden between the walls of my house and store. The boiler of the mill and the carding machines had been

stolen. The People had fled to Fort Gibson. Blacksmith Nicholas Webber had become insane. Others were hanged or shot for not revealing the hiding place of their money.

Now, only 24 miles from home, it seemed impossible to reach it. During my stay in Fayetteville, a detachment of soldiers, with wagons and axes to get firewood, was attacked and driven in.

I hit on a plan. During the burning of Fayetteville, the court house had been destroyed. Colonel (M.LaRue) Harrison needed lumber and I told him that I had a large supply at Dutch Mills and would be willing to give it to him. He fell in with the idea, and a few days later, seven wagons were prepared and a military escort under Lieut.Albright. Lieut. George S. Albright was born Sept. 17, 1841 in Illinois and belonged to the 1st Arkansas Cavalry. He was powerfully built, serious for his 23 years, said little, but was honest. He was a tolerant man.

I wore a ragged torn overcoat, ragged hat and shoes, and had not shaved for two weeks. I carried a leather saddle-bag on each side, in which I had some goods that were to keep the money from rattling. I also had a spade that I took out of Stone's garden, which I carried under my vest with the handle extending down under my boot tops. Only Brother Julius knew what I was after. The Lieutenant was mounted. The rest of us rode on wagons. The road was very bad and we had to walk up the hills.

The winter sun was sinking as we crossed the Barren Fork and saw the place where I had spent my best years. While the soldiers camped at the spring, I visited my house. Floors, walls and stairs had been torn up; windows and doors broken; pages from my books and family portraits were scattered over the floor. I went out in the back yard and found it had been dug up. I decided that at least two of my four treasures had not been discovered. The lumber was there. I knew that we would have to spend several days loading the lumber and hoped we would camp here. However, we again resumed our march and when I protested, Lieutenant Albright said: "What, stay in that hole where they can shoot down on us from all sides?"

Disappointed, we went on. Finally, when we had passed a second ford and left the bottoms, we entered the open field of my former neighbor, Evans, about two and a half miles from the mill, where we camped. Saying we wanted to visit our old neighbor, Tennant, who had not fled, we secured a pass from Albright at about 10 o'clock. Julius went ahead because he knew the labyrinth of the river bed. We avoided the Weatherspoon farm house and also avoided the highway. A mile and a half from camp we crossed a road at an open field. It was midnight, pitch dark, when we reached the foot of the hill and saw the house.

Revolver in hand, we waited a while, then I took the spade and began to dig while Julius kept watch on the north side of the house. A doorpost still stood in the ground where I had placed it to mark the spot. I loosened the earth and removed the post. I lifted out the heavy stone and the treasure and poured the coins into the saddle bags. I then tackled the second place, south of the house, and hit a hard object about the size of a gallon jug, but it was a round stone. After a third effort, I found the place and poured the money into the bag. The third place was under a work bench, against the wall of the smokehouse. This was the first treasure I had buried, rather carelessly. It

consisted of gold coins in a glass jar. An hour had passed, and now came the most terrible work of this terrible night.

A twelve-foot passage connected the house with the kitchen. The floor of this passage, made of cinders, had been tramped down and was hard to dig in. Changes of the past year, and darkness, prevented my recognizing the hiding place, in which was a jug containing Lina's savings, a silk pocketbook filled with gold,and my neighbors' deposits and the last money I had taken in in business.

The smokehouse was under a bluff, and all the time I was digging I thought I was being watched from above. I kept on digging, and as I dug more and more of the passage-way I began to fear that it had been discovered. As I kept on digging my strength left me and I was bathed in perspiration. I did not notice the approaching dawn. Nor an approaching thumderstorm. It began to rain. Julius whispered that the sound of my digging could be heard through the whole valley. I threw the spade away and dug with bowie knife and hands in the sharp stones of the floor until my fingers bled. Julius insisted that we would have to leave, and that the saddle-bag was already too heavy to carry. If I did not stop digging he would leave me. I returned to consciousness. I asked for just a few more minutes and then covered the ground with branches and leaves, hid the spade, and followed Julius. I had no idea of the weight of the money. Julius carried it on his shoulder.

When we reached the deserted home of the miller Kraft, we heard a metallic noise. Figuring sixty pounds for a $1,000 in silver, the weight was more than 200 pounds without the gold. We took off a fence-rail, hung the bag in the middle, and each carried an end of it on his shoulder. We climbed down the bluffs and crossed the Barren Fork. The water was up to our waists.

The night was pitch dark. Our faces and hands were scratched. We heard the water at the second crossing of the Barren Fork. I did not see the edge of the bluff and stepped over and fell. The breath was knocked out of me. Julius stopped when he felt the bag disappear. I still carry the scars of that fall on my hands.

We hid in the woods until we heard sounds in the camp, and when the rain and lightning increased, we hid in a hollow tree. When it was light, Julius took the bag on his shoulder and we entered the camp and put the bag in the wagon.

In a pouring rain, we went down Cane Hill. I climbed onto the piano box. I carried the small glass jar of gold in my inside pocket. As I climbed on the wagon, the glass fell and gold pieces rolled all over the road. All the wagons stopped, and the soldiers helped me hunt the gold. We found my piano in a house near Boonsboro. The family refused to give it up, but Albright ordered several soldiers into the house and the piano was placed in the box on top of the treasure. While camping that night, Lieut. Albright whispered to me, "My boys found out that you have money on you. I trust none of them. You had better stay close to me tonight." The lieutenant ordered all soldiers to sleep in a farm house. I slept with my eyes and ears open. A couple of shots were heard outside, but the lieutenant took no notice and nothing happened.

Without further adventure, we reached Fayetteville at two o'clock in the afternoon. The piano was unloaded at the Stone home and the men commented on the weight of the piano. Next day I packed the piano, removing the legs, the iron piano stool, and packed them with the money and a lot of books belonging to a woman living with Freyschlag who was going to Missouri. The books were visible through the cracks in the box and would explain the weight of the box. The Stones suspected what was going on. They probably learned through Albright, who later married the charming daughter of the house.

(Editor's note: The action described in the foregoing paragraph occurred at the StephenK. Stone home, which is still standing in 1960. The house which now fronts north, formerly faced south, facing the Fayetteville Female Seminary on the other side of Mountain street. The "charming daughter of the house" whom Lieutenant Albright married was Mary Stone, the last graduate of the Female Seminary in 1861.)

Julius left the next day for Missouri. I received $45 for the lumber and a permit from Colonel Harrison to join a company of soldiers going toward Cane Hill. The evening of the next day we camped three miles from Boonsboro.

The officer gave me an escort of Eight Indians to visit my home (at Dutch Mills) seven miles away. When we reached the spring, I told the Indians to wait for me, went to the house, found the spade and began to dig. Time passed and the excavation became larger and larger. I did not want to leave until I was certain the treasure was not there. As I straightened up to take a deep breath, my glance fell on the house of my neighbor. I saw a dark figure, made out a man who was watching me and holding a gun. I recognized him as one of the Pins who had crept up to watch what I was doing. I knew now that if I found the treasure I would probably be killed. I threw the spade away, covered the ground with branches, walked over to the Indian and told him that I was looking for a key that I had lost. He probably didn't believe me.

We returned to Fayetteville. The $45 I got for the lumber, I paid to Freyschlag for the horse I used to go out on this trip. The trip from Fayetteville to Rolla took two weeks. I slept on the piano box.

(Editor's note: Rolla,Mo., was the terminus of the railroad. From Rolla, Karl Hermann took the train to St.Louis. Descendants of the Hermanns with whom I am in correspondence believe that the recovered gold financed the family's return to Germany, the years at Heidelberg University, and the care of Karl Hermann's motherless children. The mother, Nanny, died in April 1863 at Washington,Mo., while on thefflight from Old Hermannsburg to St.Louis. -WJL)

(Fayetteville Democrat, Sept.28, 1878)

The concert given by the Fayetteville Musical Society at the University Chapel last Friday evening, for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers, netted 75 dollars, which amount was forwarded to Memphis.

THE REED FAMILY GRAVEYARD NEAR GREENLAND

Several years ago we published a brief history of the Reed family of Fayetteville and an account of the family home on West Dickson street. Since that time the Reed house has been torn down to make room for a shopping center. At that time the Reed descendants were unable to tell us where the first Reeds (A.Alvis and Martha Reed) settled when they came to Washington County, probably in 1827. Nor were we able to find the burial place of these pioneers.

But on Nov. 24, J. Alvis Reed, the great-grandson of A. Alvis Reed, first-comer to Washington County, drove us out to the old family grave yard, four miles west of Greenland. He has cleaned out the brush and restored the gravestones in this hundred-year-old burying ground.

There are five graves in the Reed plot, four of them with marble tombstones. The unmarked grave is believed to be that of Capt.George W. M. Reed, who died in 1897 and whose pension records have been published in FLASHBACK. The Reed lot is surrounded by a stone wall, built of massive cut stones, some of which have been knocked down but could easily be replaced. Marking the site of this old cemetery are two unusually tall cedar trees, one of which has grown completely around the footstone marker of one of the graves.

The marked graves in this hundred-year-old burying ground have marble monuments bearing the following inscriptions:

A. ALVIS REED

Died at
Pea Ridge
Battlefield

Dec.5, 1862

Aged 60 Y

Blessed are the dead
Which die in the Lord.

MARTHA REED
Died Nov. 16, 1881
Aged 72 Y

My heart still beats in loneliness
There is no mother's hand to press
But O I dream we yet shall meet
And I shall find your kisses sweet.
Tell me once again dear Mother
Ere we take the parting kiss
That the angels bid me welcome
To the land of perfect bliss.

NOAH W.
SON OF G.W.M. & M.J.Reed
BORN
Sept.30, 1853
DIED
Jan. 21, 1863

O happy grave
Thou art the cradle
Of his dreamless slumber.

SOPHIA B.
dau. of G.W.M. & M.J.Reed
born
Aug. 23, 1855
died
May 30, 1865

Asleep in Jesus O how sweet
From which none ever wake to weep.

A. Alvis Reed had gone to Elkhorn Tavern to visit his son George, who was serving in the Union army. He became ill (of pneumonia) and died, just as the 1st Arkansas Cavalry USA left Elkhorn enroute to the battle of Prairie Grove. Capt.George W.M.Reed took his father's body to Fayetteville and it was buried in the family graveyard on the Reed farm.

CIVIL WAR REMINISCENCES of A.B."UNCLE GUS" LEWIS

(Editor's note: We take pleasure in publishing the first installment of the reminiscences of the late A. B. "Uncle Gus" Lewis, one of Fayetteville's pioneer citizens. This material, some of which has been published previously in the Arkansas Sentinel and Fayetteville Democrat (a half century ago), covers the War years. This material has been made available to us by Lynn L. Sharp of Beedeville, Ark., who is a grandson of A.B.Lewis. -- WJL)

War Reminiscences

(by A.B."Uncle Gus" Lewis of Co.D, Monroe's "Rawhide" Second Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, Cabell's Brigade)

Early in the fall of 1862 the people of Arkansas were wild over politics and patriotism. On the 6th of May, 1861, Arkansas withdrew from the Union. After the battles of Oak Hills and Elk Horn the people were becoming more divided and bitter in sentiment. In September 1862, a gentleman, Leonard Trammel, came from his home on Richland to Fayetteville. While in town he noticed another gentleman named Jerry Phelan abusing Secssionists and saying how he would be glad to hang a lot of them. Leonard listened to him until the shank of the day. When Phelan mounted his horse to go home, Leonard did likewise. They went down by the White Mill (southeast), when Leonard overtook him. He said:

"Going this road?"

"Yes sir, out on Middle Fork of White River."

Leonard said, "If you have no objections, we will ride together."

"Glad of your company," Phelan said.

"I think you are a strong Union man from the way I heard you talking today," said Leonard.

"Yes sir, I am," he replied.

"How would you like to hang some of the Secessionists?" Asked Leonard.

"All right. I am ready any time and glad of your help," he said.

"Well, sir, I am a Union man myself, from Missouri, looking after these Secessionists, and I know of one out east that I would like to have you help me to handle," said Leonard.

"I am ready any time," said Phelan.

"If you can get two young men to help us -- men that you know are true blue -- we will hang this Secessionist."

"All right."

Then Leonard said: "You get the boys and you and they be ready and I will be at your house next Saturday, armed, and with a rope."

After directions how to find Phelan's home and an agreement to have supper and their horses fed,they separated. Leonard went to Andy Smith, his friend and neighbor, and told him all that he had agreed with Phelan to do.

"Now," he said, "I want you to tumble to the racket, and let's trap them."

"All right," said Smith, "I will help."

So they selected the tree. Leonard, according to promise, came to Phelan's Saturday. They were all on time and after supper they set out to get their man. They arrived at Smith's and called him out.

"Your name, please," said Leonard.

"Andy Smith", he answered.

Leonard replied: "We are looking for Secessionists and learned that you are a Union man."

"I am," he said.

"Well, do you know where we will find a Secessionst that we may hang him?"

"Yes", he said.

"Then get your horse."

He did so. They had gone some distance from his home when they halted and ordered Smith to "hands up!" They tied his hands behind him, he pleading for mercy. They told him that they would soon fix him. They made for the tree. When at the place, Leonard told the two boys to take the rope and climb the tree and tie it to a limb. Leonard told Phelan to keep an eye on Smith. Leonard then slyly cut the rope on Smith and gave him his pistol. Leonard tied Phelan and ordered the two boys to come down from the tree, one at a time.

When all were securely fastened, they mounted, and by evening of the next day they were in General Hindman's headquarters on Flat Rock Creek, one mile east of Van Buren, with the three men.

Hindman called drumhead court martial and the men were tried and sentenced to be shot. In the meantime J. H. VanHoose, a schoolmate of the two boys (Mills) got busy and obtained a large petition for the reprive of the two boys and carried it to General Hindman, who readily granted pardon. But VanHoose was too late and all three were shot.

Our command was passing through Hindman's camp at that time and we heard the shots that took their lives.

Now, there were five persons that took part in this tragic affair. All are dead; they were church members -- two Methodists, two Baptist, one Campbellite (now Christian). Smith belonged to Tuck Smith's company and was killed near where the city reservoir is on East Mountain and was buried on Richland at his home. Leonard Trammel died a natural death after the war.

This story was told me by Leonard Trammel after the war. Jack Johnson, our townsman, married the wife of one of these unfortunate Mills boys, and they lived happily until recently, when she died.

No one knows the fruits of war except those who have had it on their door-yards. This tragedy was nothing less than perverted patriotism. These five men were the best of citizens.

Another "War Tale"

When a boy around the warm fires at nights, my father used to relate his experiences and happenings in past life. These stories were very interesting to me and this is one of the many he told:

In 1827, the U.S. Government, on account of the lack of river transportation in Arkansas, ordered a military road opened from Rock Roe on White River,about 20 miles above Crockett's Bluff by way of PineBluff, Ecore Fabre (now Camden) in Ecore Fabre Township,thence to Washington, Hempstead County, thence to Fort Towson in the Choctaw Nation, which was also the capital of the Choctaws.

The road was let by contract and sub-let. My father, then a single man, hired help for a sub-contractor, to open the road from Camden to Washington. He engaged 40 hands to begin at Camden.The second or third day they reached a small spring 7 miles from Camden. In one mess of six, there was one hand who became sick after drinking freely of the water. When it came time to go to work, the sick man told his mess to go on to work and that he would come up after a while. But at quitting time he failed to show up. When his mess came back to the spring, he was dead, sitting up as they left him, by a tree.

The road bunch thought the spring had poisoned the man and they called it Poison Spring.

Thirty-five years after this and during the War between the States, all east and north Arkansas was in the grip of the Union army in 1863. General Steele at Little Rock mobilized about 15,000 troops, a fine army, well equipped. Also General Banks mobilized about 30,000 at New Orleans. Banks came up Red River and landed 20 miles below Shreveport, La. Simultaneously Steele marched by way of Back Post on the Ouachita, by Arkadelphia, headed for Washington and Fulton on Red River.

The Arkansas and Missouri armies fought him all the way to within 18 miles of Washington. By this time Banks, leaving his gunboats and transports on the river, marched by 3 divisions, one each day. General Dick Taylor met and fought him two days with half his number and demolished his whole army. Banks lost all his artillery and more than 500 wagons and over 2500 mules, 2 gunboats and 2 transports. General Taylor lost General Grove, a gallant officer.

At this time, Steele, having learned of Banks' failure, turned his army and marched to Camden. He sent out a forage train of 175 wagons with 1050 mules, guarded by two negro regiments. General Cabell and General Standwatie fought them at Poison Spring and captured the entire train and killed many of the negro troops. Thus "Poison Spring" became a national battlefield. The captors sent the teams down Red River to be cared for.

Steele then ordered the balance of his train from Arkadelphia to Camden. Cabell's brigade met them at Marks' Mills and captured his entire transportation facilities, consisting of 225 wagons and 1350 mules. He left Camden for Little Rock. Our army overtook him at Jenkins Ferry and fought the battle of Jenkins Ferry, with the loss of a good many troops. Here Captain Wythe Walker of Fayetteville was killed and Col. Jim Pettigrew was wounded.

The streams all over the country were in a flooded condition. A citizen of Fayetteville, a Union soldier, told me that when they arrived at Little Rock the army was without anything. I could not have said less for the enemy. Had the Confederate armies east of the Mississippi been as successful as the trans-Mississippi department, the war would have closed in 1863.

(Fayetteville Democrat, Dec. 30, 1919)

More Reminiscences

Soon after the War between the States, the U.S.Congress passed a law to form a Freedman's Bureau for the protection of the negroes from ill treatment by malicious whites and to teach them to manage their own affairs. These Bureaus were located in every county in the South. Every county seat was soldiered and officered as needed.

The United States was successful in commissioning a fine lot of grafters and ruthless characters. Most of the troops were colored--I thought, to humiliate the South. These officers were salaried, just as government officers are today. Most all good aims are badly abused. These agents circulated, they said, for the benefit of the negroes, to come in and get their "free papers" and when they came the agent would write a few lines and exact a fee of $1.00. The negroes could hardly stick to the earth. Now, some counties in Mississippi, for instance, had 10,000 negroes. This draft on the ignorant negroes would swell the agent's pocketbook by $10,000.

At the close of the war I returned to my parents in Sevier County, of which Paraclifta was the county seat. Here was stationed one Captain Ballard with about 30 negro troops. Now, at Norwoodville, also in Sevier County (on the Choctaw Line) lived a gentleman with whom I had soldiered all through the war, though we were in different regiments. This gentleman was Lieutenant Norwood, from whom the town got its name and who was the father of Hal Norwood, ex-officio attorney-general of Arkansas. He was a gentleman of the truly Southern type, in whom self-esteem was one of his largest of faculties.

The farmer had, in order to raise a crop, to go to the agent of his county and by the consent and aid of the agent would contract with the negro to crop with him for one year, each signing the contract. Lieutenant Norwood contracted with his own servants and pitched his crop, and one of his negroes mutinied. The Lieutenant, as was his custom before the war, gave him a flogging with a strap. That night the negro fled to his friend at Clifta and made his report. The agent sent six troopers with a colored sergeant, nicely regaliaed, with proper credentials, for the Lieutenant. "Lieutenant Norwood, sir, I have a warrant for you from Captain Ballard," and served the warrant legally. The Lieutenant said, "Wait till I get my horse." In a few minutes he was mounted, with cash to square accounts and expenses, also saddle bags, and I imagine a contingency of John Barleycorn, I knowing him so well.

When I learned of this episode, I thought I would have loved to have seen him on his way to Clifta with his colored escort. I know so well how much he enjoyed the trip. They arrived safely with their captive and carried him into the presence of His Excellency, Captain Ballard. "Have a seat, Lieutenant Norwood." "Thank you, sir." In due time the Lieutenant inquired, "Captain, what need of me?" "Why, sir, you are charged with abusing a freedman." "Yes sir, I whipped the damn negro; what is the penalty?" "Sir, as stated in the contract, $25." "Write a receipt, sir," said the Lieutenant, "here is the amount."

After a brief pause, "Sir, you say $25 is the penalty for whipping a nigger?" "Yes sir, such is the fact." "Well, if it meets with your approval, I have two more of the damn rascals to whip when I return and I don't want to ride 40 miles to settle in this office, and will be pleased to have you do this now for me." "All right, sir," the Captain said, and wrote the receipt and took the $50. Does this look like law?

Such acts as here stated were common all over the South. The Bureau Agent at Fayetteville afterwards told me that an agent who did this was a grafter and had no right to charge for any service rendered, because he was paid a stated salary. These agents were most all grafters and of the lowest grade and what we soldiers were pleased to call deadheads.

(Arkansas Sentinel, Dec. 12, 1918)

(Reminiscences of A.B. "Uncle Gus" Lewis will be continued in our next issue when we will publish his "Tales of the Old Saloon Days in Fayetteville." -- WJL)

FLASHBACKS TO 1871

RELIGIOUS - Rev.S.D.Gaines, who has been appointed to fill the place of Rev.Dr. E. J. Dawne, in the M.E.Church at this place, will preach at the Seminary at 11 o'clock tomorrow. Zion 1st Sabbath in November, 11 a.m. Farmington, 1st quarterly meeting, 13th and 14th.

EXPOSITION -- The most attractive place for strangers coming to Fayetteville is at Joe Kimbrough's store and tin house.

SOAP -- Messrs. Raleigh and Harrison have now in successful operation in our city a soap factory, and are manufacturing an excellent article called the "Eureka Soap." This soap can be purchased at almost a trifle and will be found a tip-top article.

'LIJAH'S GRAND RALLY at the Court House this evening will be the all absorbing topic of conversation today. Tickets can be pro cured atthe News office.

NEW SALOON -- J.B. Moore has opened a first-class Saloon at Ike Taylor's old stand, East Center Street, where can be found the very best of Liquors, St.Louis Lager Beers, cigars, oysters, sardines &c. He also has a Jenny Lind table for the accommodation of the Lovers of that fascinating game. Give him a call.

MEDICAL ADVERTISING of 80 YEARS AGO

Medical advertising, now frowned on by medical societies and the profession generally, was common 80 years ago.

An issue of the Fayetteville Democrat of Sept.28, 1878 (volume 10, number 50)in the archives of the Washington County Historical Society, contains the following medical advertisements:

DR. P. H. EDWARDS, Cincinnati, Ark. The only man in the state that cures Cancers. Hundreds of our citizens will testify.

DR. R. B. HORTON, Fayetteville, Ark., offers a bargain to some man who wants to start a Drug Store. Two hundred glass, labeled tincture and salt-mouth bottles, with medicines, pill-tile, drug sign, &c., offered for sale at a bargain.

PRAIRIE GROVE INFIRMARY for the treatment of Surgical and Chronic Diseases such as tumors, cancers, ulcers, carbuncles, sore legs, fistula. hemmorhoids, and sores of every kind cured without the use of the knife.

Varicocele, hydrocele, varicose veins, polypus, hare-lip, cleft palate, wry-neck, goitre, abnormal growths of all kinds, ingrowing nails, club foot, necrosis, curvature of the spine, bow leg, secret and all sugical operations such as stone in the bladder, ovariotomey, recto-vaginal fistula, plastic operations, resection, &c, &c.

Bronchitis, and all incipient disease of the throat and lungs, chronic enlargement of the spleen, rheumatism, dropsy, asthma, incontinence of the urine, scrofula, struma, uterine and skin diseases of all kinds, granulated sore eyes and all curable diseases of the eye and ear treated at this Infirmary.

I am a regular graduate of the oldest Medical College in America, the University of Pennsylvania.

C. G. GARRISON, M.D.
Prairie Grove, Washington County, Ark.

DR. W. G. L. ADAMS, Cincinnati, Ark. A sure cure for Opium and Morphine habit.I have a sure cure for Opium and Morphine habit and Drunkenness. Also a cure for Piles, warranted. No cure, no pay.

By coincidence, the same page of the Democrat that carried Dr.Adams' advertisement also carried the news of his death. In an adjoining column appear these two news items:

The Washington County Medical Society will meet at the court-house in Fayetteville on Thursday next, October 1st. As business of importance will come before the meeting, a full attendance is desired.

We learn that Mr. W. G. L. Adams of Cincinnati this county, formerly a druggist in this city, died very suddenly on last Monday night. Mr. Adams' illness was of short duration and was not considered dangerous.

COLONEL J.D.WALKER of FAYETTEVILLE as a PRISONER OF WAR

Early in 1862, two prominent Fayetteville lawyers who were serving (with the rank of Colonel) in the provisional Confederate army (Arkansas State Troops) were captured by the Federals while visiting their relatives in Fayetteville. They were Col. Thomas M. Gunter, who became US Congressman after the War, and Col. J.D.Walker, who became US Senator after the War.

The record shows that Colonel Gunter was captured in the home of Isaac Taylor in Fayetteville, was taken to Missouri, exchanged, and in a few weeks rejoined his command and served throughout the war. The home he built after the war is still standing (1960) on E. Maple St., Fayetteville. His son Julius became Governor of Colorado.

The circumstances in Col.J.D.Walker's case were somewhat different. He had just been elected Circuit Judge when the war broke out. He was the son-in-law of Judge David Walker, Fayetteville's wealthiest and most influential citizen, who had served as chairman of the Arkansas secession convention and who himself received a commission as Colonel in the Confederate army in 1863.

So there was no exchange for J.D.Walker. He was taken to Springfield, Mo., where on July 24, 1862 he received the following order:

Office P.M.Gen. SW Dist. Mo.
Springfield July 24, 1862

Judge

You will please report in person at these Headqrs at 10 o'clock A.M. this day.

I am Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servant
M. L. Kirk
Lieut. & Actg PM Gen.

Judge Walker

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Following this interview in Springfield, Colonel Walker was taken to St.Louis, where on Aug. 6, 1862 he signed the following parole:

PAROLE

I, J.D.Walker of Fayetteville,Ark., Thirty One years old, a prisoner of war in the hands of the United States authorities, in consideration of being released from close custody, do pledge my property, life, and sacred word of honor, that, until finally discharged from the obligation of this, my parole,I will not take up arms against the Government of the United States, nor give aid, comfort, advice, or information to those in rebellion against said Government, either by word or deed, directly or indirectly; and further, that I will report myself by letter to the Provost Marshal General of the District of Missouri, on the first day of every month, or wherever and whenever he may so direct, and that I will confine myself to the limits of the non-slaveholding states till the end of the war, unless sooner discharged from this obligation.

Given under my hand and seal, this 6th day of August 1862.

Witness:
Geo. Partridge

J. D. Walker

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Colonel Walker's parole was supplemented by the following two documents, a Safeguard and Special Orders No. 34, both issued by order of the Provost Marshal General of Missouri.

Office of the Provost Marshal General
District of Missouri

St.Louis, Mo., August 6th, 1862

Special Orders No. 34

Pursuant to the order of Brig. Genl. Schofield, Commanding the District of Missouri, J. D. Walker, prisoner of Fayetteville, Arkansas, is hereby released from close custody to remain within the limits of the non-slaveholding states, during the war, unless sooner discharged from this obligation, and to report the first day of every month by letter to the Provost Marshal General of the District of Missouri.

The parole granted heretofore by Brig. Genl. Brown is so far modified by the aforesaid order. By Order of Lt.Col. B. G. Farrar
(Seal) Provost Marshal Genl., Dist. of Mo.

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SAFE GUARD

Whereas, J. D. Walker of Fayetteville, Arkansas, has given his parole of honor, that, until finally discharged from the obligation of said parole, or duly exchanged, he will not take up arms against the Government of the United States, nor give aid, comfort, advice, or information to those in rebellion against said Government, either by word or deed, directly or indirectly. This shall be his safeguard, and all officers and soldiers in the service of the United States, are hereby ordered to give him protection, and he is hereby protected in person and property, so long as he conforms to the requirements of the Parole hereto attached.

By order of Lt.Col. Farrar
(Seal) Prov. Mar. General
Official Dist. of Mo.

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J. D. Walker made his home in Douglas County, Ill., while in Federal custody and reported each month to the Provost Marshal in St.Louis. In October 1862 he received the following surprising and welcome letter:

Office of the Provost Marshal General
District of Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois

St. Louis, Mo. October 18th 1862

James D. Walker Esq
Oakland P.O.
Douglass County, Illinois

Sir

Your friend Judge Tebbetts has applied for permission to you to come to St. Louis for a time. You are herby authorized to do so, reporting to this office immediately on your arrival.

Very respectfully
Your obt svt
Thomas T. Gantt
Prov Mar Genl for
Mo & Iowa

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Judge Tebbetts was Jonas M. Tebbetts of Fayetteville,a fellow lawyer who had espoused the Union cause. Tebbetts had been arrested by Confederate General Ben McCulloch and imprisoned in Fort Smith. He was released after McCulloch's death in the battle of Pea Ridge. Tebbetts then went north and it was probably on this trip that he secured the temporary release of J.D.Walker. It is probable that he brought Colonel Walker news from his family in Fayetteville. It is interesting to note that Judge Tebbetts' home in Fayetteville is still standing in 1960 -- the P.R.Green home on East Dickson street. The home of J.D. Walker on East Mountain, built a few years after the war, is also still standing, now the home of Miss Ina Knerr.

Walker's permit to be in St.Louis was revoked on Dec. 13, 1862 as is shown by the following order:

December 13, 1862
The above permission is now revoked and James D. Walker will return to Douglas County, Illinois, within two days, observing hereafter the terms of his parole till they be duly discharged.

James F. Dwight,
Capt. & Asst Pro Mar Genl
Dept of the Mo.

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In the spring of 1863 J. D. Walker's family left Fayetteville and spent the remainder of the war years as refugees in Corsicana, Texas. Walker secured permission from the Federal authorities to join them. He left St.Louis early in July and reached Vicksburg, where he obtained the following permit from General Grant:

Heqd Quarters Dept of the Tenn
Vicksburg Miss
July 23rd 1863

Permission is hereby granted to Mr. James D. Walker a political prisoner to pass the lines to his home in Arkansas not to return.

By Order of
Maj Genl U S Grant

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J. D. Walker joined his family in Texas. They returned to their home in Fayetteville in late summer of 1865. The originals of the documents reproduced above are in the Walker family collection, now in the keeping of Wythe Walker of New York City.

A Letter from the Wilson Collection

Little Rock, Dec. 30th, 1861

William Wilson Esqr

Dr Sir In answer to your favor of 20th Decr I have to say that I do not think you have any chance to realize anything on your life insurance, unless it be by treaty between the two governments after peace is made and our independence established. All property, money and effects due from Northern to Southern citizens are confiscated by laws passed by the Lincoln government -- in like manner as our laws are confiscating their property. Yours truly, P. Jordan

ANTE-BELLUM WILSON HOME NEAR VINEY GROVE YIELDS VALUABLE HISTORICAL RECORDS

A treasure trove of historical source material reposes in the ante-bellum William Wilson house, five miles northwest of Prairie Grove, now occupied by a grandson of the builder. He is Rollans Wilson, a member of the Washington County Historical Society and prominent in the county's agricultural activities.

Your WCHS president (Roy A. Scott) and editor (W.J. Lemke) have made several visits to the Wilson house. Mr.Rollans Wilson has made available to our Society the several thousand letters and documents that repose in his grandfather's old walnut desk. These are being transcribed and will shortly be published in our booklet series. They include deeds, assessment lists, correspondence, and accounts with such early mercantile firms as Stirman & Dickson of Fayetteville, McClellan & McClure of Boonsboro, W. H. Rhea of Rhea's Mills, and others. The letters are from such Arkansas pioneers as Dr.R.L.Dodge, Pleasant Jordan, Wm. E. Woodruff Jr., Jesse Turner, Herndon Haralson, Geo. C. Watkins, S. H. Tucker, and such well-known ante-bellum Fayetteville names as Alf Wilson, Wm. McIlroy, Robert Mecklin, David Walker, John Crawford.

William Wilson came to Little Rock about 1839. He became a large land-owner and cotton planter in Pulaski and Perry counties. In 1858 he moved his family to Washington County,where he acquired 2,400 acres of land in the Viney Grove-Rhea's Mill area. He began construction of the 8-room house, still standing, in 1859. The house was unfinished when war broke out. It escaped destruction during the war, probably because it was unoccupied. But William Wilson lost a fortune during the war, much of his money being invested in Confederate bonds, slaves and other personal property.

He kept meticulous records of his financial dealings, crop yields, and other information. All papers are in fine condition after the passing of a century, although some misguided collectors have cut the postage stamps from many of the early envelopes, thus making it impossible to identify the postmarks.

William Wilson's sons owned the house and farm after their father's death. His grandsons, Rollans and Caswell Wilson, now live on the old home place. It should be mentioned that this Wilson family, originally from Georgia, is not related to other Wilson families in Washington County. So far as is known, there was no connection with the Wilsons of Middle Fork, Farmington, Fayetteville, West Fork, and the south part of the county -- most of whom came from Tennessee.

William Wilson's daughter Eliza was a student in the Fayetteville Female Seminary before the war. Her school work, letters, photos, autograph albums, and other memorabilia are in an old leather-bound trunk in the Wilson house. We plan to publish this important historical source material.

Publication of the William Wilson records is scheduled for January 1960. We believe that this historical material ranks second in importance only to the Walker records, published by our Society in 1957.

-- WJL

VINEY GROVE and FAYETTEVILLE COMPETE for LOCATION of UNIVERSITY

Through the courtesy of Lynn Sharp of Beedeville, Ark., our Society has acquired photostats of the October 28, 1871 issue of the Fayetteville Democrat. It is Volume IV Number 13 of that paper. The Democrat was published every Saturday morning by E.B. and W.B. Moore.

An editorial in this number reveals that, as of October 28,1871, the location of the new state university had not been determined. Viney Grove was still in the running. The article reads as follows:

THE COLLEGE

As was stated in our last issue, the Industrial University of the State has been located in Washington County. The exact location has not as yet been selected. There are only two places contending for this rich prize -- Fayetteville and the village of Viney Grove. The town of Fayetteville has offered thirty thousand dollars in money, besides several hundred acres of land donated by our citizens. The citizens of Viney Grove have made liberal offers in both money and land; so, "when Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war." It behooves our citizens to be up and doing. We should not feel too sanguine of success, for in the enterprising citizens of Prairie Grove Valley we have a strong competitor. Something more must be done in order to secure the location of this College in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Will our citizens, after having done so much, let this prize slip from their grasp, when with a slight effort they can secure it beyond a doubt? Gloomy, indeed, is the prospect of Fayetteville if this College is located at Viney Grove. Then let us bestir ourselves, and do so at once. Let the business men of our town, men of capital, those who will reap the greatest benefit, take the lead and all will be well. The Committee appointed to make the location will visit our county about the 9th of November, and what we intend doing must be done before their arrival.

---1871---

This old copy of the Democrat contains some interesting school advertisements, which we are reprinting:

FARMINGTON MALE & FEMALE INSTITUTE

The first session of this school will begin Sept. 8th, 1871, and close Jan. 19th, 1872. The best facilities are here offered for a thorough English and classical education.

Tuition per month for Primary Scholars.	$2
Tuition per month for Intermediate Scholars	3
Tuition per month for Academic.	4
Contingent fee for 20 weeks	.75

Tuition will be required one-half in advance, balance at end of the Session. No deducation except for protracted illness.

C. H. LEVERETTE, principal

For particulars apply to Dr.J.C.Dailey, president Board of Trustees

FAYETTEVILLE HIGH SCHOOL (Male and Female)

The Second Session for 1871 will begin on Monday, the 7th of August and close on Friday, the 22nd of December.

Tuition

Primary - $15 for session of five months
Intermediate class - $20
First class - $25
Music (with use of instrument) - $30
Composition and Elocution (extra) - $5
Contingent fee - $1

Satisfactory reference as to strict sobriety and general good character will be required of young men before they can be admitted; and, in no case, will one be received who has been expelled from another school. And public expulsion will be the penalty attending the deliberate infraction of the Regulations of this School. Young men, and boys over fifteen years of age, need not come here with any other expectation. We do not mention girls, for there is no difficulty in getting quiet obedience from THEM.

The course of instruction will be thorough, and the modes impressive. Habits of mental training, as well as the accomplishment of lessons, shall be the aim of the Teachers. Girls and boys will be educated here.

Board at excellent houses, from $12 to $15 per month.

M. H. LOONEY, Principal

---1871---

THE VINEY GROVE MUSIC SCHOOL

This School will open positively on Monday, October 2, 1871, at the Female Academy, under the direction of Prof. P.O. Roberts of Monroe, La.

Terms -- for session of five months $25. Use of instrument $5. The above mentioned Music School and the Viney Grove Female Academy, Principal G. W. Stuckey, gives parents ample opportunity to have their children well educated.

---1871---

HINDSVILLE INSTITUTE

The First Session of this Institution under the supervision of Prof. J. M. Wines will commence on Monday, the 11th day of September, 1871, and continue five months. The citizens of Hindsville and vicinity, with commendable liberality and enterprise, have just completed an elegant and commodious house. The location is pleasant and healthy. Board can be procured cheap, at $6 to $8 per month.

From the Fayetteville Democrat, Oct. 28, 1871

SUSPENDED -- We regret to see from the last number of the Bentonville Democrat that that paper has been forced to suspend publication for the want of sufficient patronage to keep it up. The Democrat has ever been found battling for the Right, and if we mistake not the Democracy of Benton County will feel the loss of a party organ during the coming campaign. But, a people who are not possessed of sufficient public spirit, or county pride, to sustain their local paper, is undeserving of success. The Democrat says the press will go into other hands, and intimates that its successor will be a Republican paper.

---1871---

PENSION APPLICATIONS
of Union Veterans of the Civil War

(from the original ledger of Capt.George W.M.Reed of Fayetteville

JAMES EVANS was a member of Co.A, 13th Kansas Inf Vols. He enlisted Nov. 15, 1862, at Elm Springs, Ark. He was killed on Boston Mountain 30 March, 1863. He married 15 Feb., 1860 Elizabeth Osbourne in Crawford County, Ark., by one Granville Griffey, a J.P. His wife, Elizabeth Evans, died Sept.27, 1872. Nancy Jane Evans, his only child, was born 17 Jan., 1861. I sent her application 24 Feb., 1877. Francis J. Males and L.W.Elkins were witnesses to the application. Feb.27, 1877 sent affidavit of Wilson Rouse as to Evans not being a deserter but was left to take care of Mason H. Reed. Sent affidavit of Wm.Osbourne on 24 March, 1880. He is 33 years old. Osbourn buried Evans on Samuel Nott's land. Claim allowed 25 May, 1885.

Mrs. Pernesia H. Stepp (P.O. Summers, Ark.), widow of ROBT.W.JOHNSON deceased, and mother and guardian of Phillip M. Johnson, applied for pension Apr. 14, 1884. Witnesses: Newton J. Goodman and Rhoda A. Goodman, P.O. Choteau, I.T. ROBT W. JOHNSON was a Private in Capt. Peter Bedford's Co.F, 29 Regt. Ills Inf. Enlisted 1861 for three years. Then enlisted in Co.I, 6 Regt US Artillery, Ky. Vols. Then enlisted again in Co.F, 29 Regt., Ill. Inf. I sent all three of these discharges Oct. 16, 1888, to see if any Bounty was due him. May 1, 1884 I sent two certified copies of her marriage. R.W JOHNSON and her was married Oct. 22, 1863. She married Joseph Stepp 9 Dec., 1877. Pernesia Stepp has removed to Greene Co., Mo., Cave Spring, P.O.

JACOB YOES sent an application to remove the charge of desertion. He was captured on 24 day of May, 1863. Was exchanged for, on the 23 day of Aug., 1863 at Little Rock -- or rather at the Mouth of White River on the Mississippi and returned to his command and reported for duty on or about the 1st day of Oct.,1863, and was ordered on duty at once. Sent his discharge with his application.

James Dameron, Cincinnati, Ark., sent on for a Disloyal Tax he paid in 1862 or 1863 in Chariton Co., Mo. On Aug. 9, 1878 the State Auditor at Jeff City, Mo., wrote me that there was no state law or U.S. law authorizing the payment of any such tax. Claim disallowed.

GEO. CORNWELL (P.O. Trident, Ark.) of Co. A, 1st Regt Ark Cav Vols applied for payment for a horse lost in service. Grey horse 15 hands high, worth $100. Saddle $10. Bridle $1.50, making $111.50. Affidavits mailed to Wm.J.Patton, 1st Lt. of Co.A, 1st Regt.; Andrew J.Fitzgerald and Nathan Caughman. Lieut. Patton was shot and wounded June 18, 1862, date of loss of horse. This claim allowed in full Feb.11, 1892.

ROBT. A. PRYOR, Billingsley, Ark., was Private in Co. H, 7th Regt., Mo. Cav. Vols. He wants his papers transferred from DesMoines, Iowa to the Little Rock Agency. He draws $18 per month.

GEO. W. M. REED applied for increase in pension Jan.9, 1875. Is now drawing $7.50 per month. I commenced to draw 16 Jan., 1863. Examined by Dr. S.F.Paddock Feb. 3, 1875 at Fayetteville. Increase allowed at $10 per month.

(Editor's note: The first 22 pages of Captain Reed's ledger contain the names of applicants for "additional bounty." This would indicate that these Union veterans were receiving pensions and had already received their "original bounty." These entries give no further information except name of the veteran and date of application. In only nine cases is the disposition of the claim ("paid off" or "sent back") indicated. For the record, here are the names of the Union veterans for whom Pension Agent Reed filed applications for "additional Bounty":)

1866

Sept. 20 - James Keton
" 22 - Meredith Lofton
" 22 - James B. Mustin
" 22 - Thomas Paschal
" 25 - Rufus Francisco
" 29 - Wm. H. H. Nott
Oct. 5 - - James F. Courtney
" 5 - - Absalom Rice
" 5 - - Wm. M. Rutherford
" 6 - - Wm. S. Sharp
" 8 - - Geo. Francisco
" 13 - Wm. C. Roberts
" 13 - Thomas Bates
" 13 - Jacob Skelton
" 13 - Meredeth Edwards
" 13 - Thomas Francisco
" 13 - Robert Reed
" 15 - Mathew McGarrah
" 15 - Samuel Pinkman
" 22 - Augustin C. Poole
" 22 - A. J. Stinnette
" 22 - J. A. Bone
" 22 - Daniel Ritter
" 17 - Elihu Deering
" 17 - Benson W. Gregg
" 17 - Wm. Zinnamon
" 20 - A. C. Robinson
" 16 - A. Huckman
" 24 - Thos. J. Johnson
" 25 - Alonzo Sawyers
" 18 - H. W. Gilbreath
" 25 - William Cook
" 18 - John Reese
Nov. 8 - - Isaac G. Pollard
" 9 - - James Watts
" 10 - James Benbrook
" 9 - - James Beasley
" 26 - Amos N. Center
Dec. 1 - - Wm. Gregory
" 1 - - W. P. Payne
" 3 - - George Weber
" 3 - - Wm. Joyce

1867

Jan. 5 - - Charles M. Jones
" 7 - - Alvah C. Edwards
" 7 - - Wm. H. Johnson

1867

Jan. 7 - - Francis M. Dill
" 16 - Isaac N. Hults
" 16 - W. H. Brooks
" 18 - John W. Macca
" 18 - Robt. D. Cravens
Feb. 1 - - John A. Johnson
" 2 - - Samuel P. Lane
" 8 - - Jacob Q. Johnson
" 11 - Maston S. Gregg
" 11 - Guilford Center
Mar. 1 - - James Britton
" 1 - - Zadok C. Winn
" 1 - - Spencer Bullard
" 1 - - James F. Courtney
" 11 - Wm. J. Reed
" 11 - Jacob Bradshaw
" 18 - John Bradford
" 18 - David G. Kimes
" 18 - Boaz Ford
" 18 - William Hunt
" 18 - John S. Taylor
" 19 - Philip McNeely
" 21 - Jacob Stufflebeam
" 21 - Wm. J. Sevier
" 2 1 - John Stufflebeam
" 23 - Wm. Chandler
" 23 - Jesse H. Hobbs
" 25 - Charles Toon
May 6 - - James Bloyed
" 9 - James J. Larramore
" 9 - - Henry N. Speakes
" 9 - - Joseph P. Wood
" 9 - - Mr. Oakes
" 9 - - M. J. Watts
" 25 - Robt. L.D. Walker
" 31 - Thornton B. Cook
" 11 - Wm. H. Ladd
" 14 - Rezin Roberts
June 28 - Henry Eaton
July 5 - - John Tygart
" 11 - - Wm. Clark
Sept. 5 - John F. Kidwell
" 14 - Benj. F. Johnson
" 20 - Richard Leach
Dec. 28 - Adam J. Reed
" 28 - Elijah Wiggins

1868		1868	
Apr. 2	Geo. W. Skelton	Apr. 10	John Rutherford
" 8	Francis M. Mannon	" 11	Wilson Graham
" 9	Paschal P. Vance	" 15	Nathan Caughman

Some of the government pension checks were sent to the Agent, George W. M. Reed, for delivery. In 1869 he was receiving the following monthly pension checks for his clients who lived in Fayetteville:

Angus Little	$8	William S. Sharp	$8
Wm. M. Rutherford	6	Emeline Lichlyter	8
Andrew J. Mackey	16	Bey M. Yeager	8
Abigail Alden	8	David Carroll	18
Nathaniel Washburn	8	William J. York	8
Catherine Lewis	8	Elizabeth Quinton	8
John H. Jenkins	6	William H. Ladd	4
Andrew S. Pierce	4	John Asbill	6
Henry A. Sawyers	8	William Smith	8
Abraham Jack	8	Mary A. Rutherford	8
		James Benbrook	8

At the same time (1869) Agent Reed was receiving the pension checks, for delivery to his clients, of the following veterans (or widows) of the War of 1812:

War of 1812

John Leverton, Fayetteville	$8	John Cannon, Fayetteville	$8
Sally Mabry, Cincinnati	8	William Wolf, "	8
Jacob Johnson, Tahlequah	8	Henry Gregg, "	8
Elizabeth Phillips, Fay	8	John Brown, "	8
William Walters	8	Nicholas Yates, Boonsboro	8
Michael Ghormley, Evansville	8	Benj. Lindon, Fayetteville	8
John Miller, Fayetteville	8	Polly Weaver, Cincinnati	8
Nathan M. Young, "	8	John Harding, "	8

(Fayetteville Democrat, Sept.28, 1878)

REED & FERGUSON desire to announce to our friends and the public generally that we have opened a general Banking and Brokerage business. We will buy and sell Exchange. County and State Scrip bought and sold. Money received on deposit, subject to cherk at sight without notice. Interest paid on Time Deposits as may be agreed upon. Northeast Corner of Public Square.

NOTE THIS! On April 27th Reed & Ferguson, Bankers, issued their first draft to A.B.Newsom for $1,000 and on Sept. 18th issued draft No.1000 to Mr.Newsom for $407. One thousand drafts issued in less than five months.

TO THE PUBLIC. After July 1, the undersigned with his son, W. R. McIlroy as a partner, will continue a general Banking business in the firm name of McIlroy & Co. So if either should die, the survivor will continue the business and no fear need be had that the customer will be in the least embarrassed or delayed in adjusting any business he may have with this Bank. WM. McILROY

INSPECTION ORDERS for 1st ARKANSAS CAVALRY USA

(Editor's note: The original of the following undated order is among the papers in the Col.T.J.Hunt collection, in the files of the Washington County Historical Society. We are publishing it for whatever value it may have to students of Civil War history. An interesting sidelight is that both Colonel Harrison who issued this order and Colonel Hunt who received it were initiated into Freemasonry in 1863 in the old Masonic lodge hall which stood for over a century at the corner of Rock and Block streets in Fayetteville. It was torn down just recently (September 1959). -- WJL)

Fayetteville
(Undated - probably May 1863)

Maj. T. J. Hunt)
Regtl Inspr, 1st Ark Cav)

Major, I call your attention to the following which must (be) strictly adhered to upon inspection.

1st Tents must be in straight files and neatly staked & ditched.
2nd Inside of tents must be perfectly clean, blankets folded, guns and sabres hung on neat racks.
3rd Officers' tents must be neat and books and papers in order, ready to be exhibited.
4th Streets must be thoroughly policed and all offal removed from then as well as from kitchens and quarters.
5th Kitchens must be removed to front (east end) of the tent files and kept neat and in order.
6th Picket ropes must be tightly stretched and horses well tied and groomed and no unserviceable horses at the line.
7th Men must be quiet, orderly and respectful, in and out of quarters, and no signs of waste or negligence seen.

On Parade & Review

1st Horses thoroughly groomed.
2nd Saddles and Bridles well arranged without halters & extra straps or ornaments.
3rd Saddle Blanket neatly folded.
4th Regulation Hats well brushed, no citizen hats or caps.
5th Jackets clean, buttoned up and no buttons lacking.
6th Pants clean and fitting the waist.
7th Boots blacked and spurs bright.
8th Belts clean. Sabres & Scabbards & Guns thoroughly scoured. Every man completely armed.
9th Every non-commissioned officer with chevrons and stripes.
10th Uniforms complete, but no superfluous ornaments.
11th Blankets and overcoats properly and neatly folded.
12th Accoutrements clean and well fitted.
13th Instruct officers to pay the closest attention to the appearance and deportment of their men and to the policing and arranging of quarters.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel Commanding

NEWSPAPERS in WEST FORK

by Bernice Karnes

West Fork's first newspaper was the West Fork Republican, a weekly published in 1885 with G.S.White as editor. The subscription price was $1.00 per year.

In the July 17, 1885 edition the organization of the WestFork school district was described. The officers were: Henry S. Bloyed, president; J. P. Cox, secretary; E. Baker Jr., M.Langston and G.S.White. The only church news in this issue was the appointment of H.H.Scaggs as the Methodist minister for the West Fork circuit. Four fraternal orders were listed in the Lodge Directory: I.O.O.F., Frank F. Curtis, N.G.; A.F.& A.M., W.E.Shanks, W.M.; G.A.R., Noel G. Rutherford Post No. 14, G.S.White, P.C.: and I.O.K. of H. No.7, R.S.Johnson, pres.

Two doctors advertised in the paper: S.P. Sample M.D., physician and surgeon, office on White and McKnight sts; J.S.Cannon M.D., office on Main and McKnight. Stores running advertisements were Jacob Yoes: "We invite the public to call and examine our mammoth stock of goods now on hand and coming every day to West Fork. It is our determination to keep every article of merchandise for sale called for in this market and to sell at low prices."

H.H.Davis announced the opening of a new general store. Gilbreath & Langston also had a store. The drug store was operated by Males & Gilbreath, who listed drugs, patent medicines, chemicals, paints, oils, varnishes, sundries, cigars and tobbacos. "Prescriptions carefully compounded."

J.W.Bell had a blacksmith shop, horse shoeing a specialty. The West Fork Mills were rented by Thomas Gillen, who advertised flour, meal, chops, and all kinds of hardwood lumber. Another item: "Washington Buckhanon, two miles west of town, on Cane Hill road, is a noted black smith, horse shoeing a specialty." (He was a negro).

H.G.Shoemaker, professor of penmanship, expressed his thanks to the people of West Fork for their liberal patronage during his term of Penmanship there. J.M.Phillips, carpenter and builder, stated that he was prepared to do any kind of carpenter work and listed as references: H.H.Davis, W.E.Shanks, G.S.White, H.H.York, W.C.Yoes and S.D.Gilbreath. In the market report, wheat was 80c per bu., eggs 7½ c a doz., butter 15c a lb., and pork $5 per 100 lbs.

The editor, G.S.White, was a teacher, the county examiner of public instruction and a Justice of the Peace. In a lengthy editorial he describes Northwest Arkansas: "This wonderful section of country is offering great advantages to men of large or small means. Our climate is all that one could desire; our soil is rich; our water the best in the world; timber fine; every grain, fruit and grass grows to perfection. People live here to a great age. Why is it that people will pinch and freeze and work their lives away to stay in the North and when they do have to emigrate they go out west to be devoured by tornadoes, cyclones and blizzards, to be sucked to death by chinch bugs, grasshoppers and army worms, to be blinded by wind and dust, to be

tortured to death by drinking alkali water, while an acre of this country remains purchasable is a mystery that we cannot solve unless we attribute it to downright ignorance of the numberless advantages that are being enjoyed here."

The West Fork Republican was purchased in 1886 by W.M. Simpson, who moved the paper and plant to Fayetteville. Damon Clarke bought it in 1888, then sold it to D.A. Ambrose, who changed the name to the Fayetteville Republic and changed the paper's politics to Democratic.

The West Fork Sun was a weekly published on Saturdays, in 1910. The subscription price was $1.00 per year. The June 11 issue was the seventh and last. It was about half the size of the Republican.

Churches in 1910 were Methodist, Theo. Haswell, pastor; and R.L.Dameron, Sunday School superintendent; and Christian, John McChristian, pastor, and Walter Robinson, superintendent.

Valley Grove Lodge A.F. & A.M. had F.J. Males as W.M. and R.P.Baker secretary. West Fork Lodge No.90 I.O.O.F. listed E.E.Stockburger as N.G. and Charles Robinson secretary. West Fork Camp No.14122 M.W.A. gave Dr.W.T.Gabbert, Com., and Ed C. Sample secretary. Peona Lodge No. 258, Daughters of Rebecca, had Mrs. Annie Males N.G. and Gertrude Cannon secretary.

The Frisco time table scheduled eight passenger trains each day. R. H. Glover was the Agent.

Two general merchandise stores were Males, Curtis & Co. and Karnes & Robinson. W.G.Gilbreath had a drug store. The Bank of West Fork was also operating. Two blacksmiths were F.A.Roberts and Tillman T. Bell.

A.K.Sawyer was mayor and J.A.Gardiner recorder. Two city ordinances were enacted: No.9 provided for the cleaning of privies and No.10 for the election by the council of a town scavenger.

West Fork's third newspaper was the West Fork News published in 1913 by John P. Stafford. The first issue came out June 6,1913 and the last Dec. 27, 1913. In the last issue Mr.Stafford inserted a notice that those who had paid in advance would receive the Springdale News for the unexpired term.

Items in the Dec. 27, 1913 issue were: A resolution signed by A.K. Sawyers, president, and J.L.Bryan, secretary, stated that the capital stock of the Bank of West Fork was reduced from $20,000 to $5,000. Directors were; C.C.Stockburger, J.L.Bryan, J.M.Karnes, A.K.Sawyer and J.R.Stockburger.

Two Methodist churches, the North with M.A.Kerr pastor,and the South with Mr. Reed pastor, inserted notices of meetings. Milas Combs was pastor of the Christian Church.

Ordinance No.17 passed by the town council granted a franchise for a period of 20 years to C. F. Goldborough for the town's first electric light system. Mr.Goldsborough was to furnish if needed 550 lights, 16 candle power of a standard voltage of 110. The charge was a flat rate of 25 cents per month.

---1913---

BEGINNINGS of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH

One of our county's historic churches was the Christian Church, organized about 1844 in a log building near present-day Greenland. It is said to have been the first Christian Church in Arkansas. The Reverend Stephen Strickland, who withdrew from the Baptist Church, is generally credited with being the founder of this new denomination in Washington County.

About 50 years ago, A.B.Lewis and a "Col.Sherry" wrote an account of the beginning of this church. They named the charter members, which makes this old account of some historical importance. The Lewis-Sherry account reads as follows:

> Stephen Strickland founded the first Christian Church in the state at what is now the town of West Fork or near there at Dye's school house about 1844. These were the members of the new church:
>
> Stephen Strickland and wife, Dick Dye, Eli Bloyed and wife, C. G. Gilbreath and wife, Joshua Brown and wife, James Winn and wife, Ralph Skelton and wife, Greene W. Sherry and wife, Levi Combs and wife, Jad Combs and wife, David E. Robinson and wife, Jackson Robinson, Peter Bloyed and wife, Wm.Bloyed and wife, Joseph Miller and wife, St.Stelle and wife, John Stelle and wife, Daniel Conner and wife, Isaac Conner and wife, John Conner and wife, Geo. A. Pettigrew and wife, John Alexander and wife, Jonathan Osburn and wife, Mrs. Sallie Arrington and Joseph Lewis.
>
> Alfred Arrington and Stephen Strickland entered into a public debate on the difference of the doctrine of the Primitive Baptist and that of the Christian Church as taught by Alexander Campbell, Arrington defending the Campbell doctrine and Strickland the Baptist. It resulted in the defeat of Strickland and the loss of himself and about 50 members of the Baptist Church.

A grandson of John Stelle, named above as one of the founders, lives in Fayetteville and is a member of the Washington County Historical Society. At our request, he wrote what he remembered having heard from his parents about the building of a church house (date uncertain), following the organization of the Christian Church at Dye's school house. This is Mr.Stelle's account:

> At the meeting the members decided and planned to build a church house. It was built in Searing Stelle's woodland, on land that is now part of the Fayetteville airport. The building was erected about the middle of the south part of the present airport. It was built of logs, with a large fireplace at one end.
>
> It was used for Sunday School, church and school purposes until the early 1880s. Eli Baker was the last preacher. In the early 1880s a one-room frame building was put up in Greenland on the north side of the present school ground.

(turn page)

Milas Combs was the preacher. When the wooden high school was built, it was used for church purposes till the present church house west of the railroad was built.

It should be mentioned that the Stelle family owned the land on which the Fayetteville airport is now located and also the land west of present US Highway 71. John Stelle Sr. built and operated Fayetteville's first grist mill and sawmill (about 1836). If any collectors are interested, the imported French burr-stones of the Stelle mill repose in a slough just off the West Fork of White River, buried under tons of river sand. The old miller and his wife sleep in the family graveyard on the Pump Station road.

John Stelle Jr. says the last preacher of this church on the present airport site was the Rev. Eli Baker. Mr.Stelle has in his possession an account book kept by his grandfather in 1869, listing the contributions made by the pioneers to pay the preacher's salary and keep their church in operation. Here is this record:

Subscription to preach, Br.Baker, for 1869

John Stelle, one dollar in money, nine dollars in produce
Joseph Miller, five dollars paid
Searing Stelle, one dollar in money, four in money, paid
Wm. F. Jones, 1 in money, 2 in produce, settled
J. H. Privett, 3 dollars all settled
Wm. R. Ward, one dollar cash, two in produce
Wilson Rizley, two dollars money or produce
Hiram R. Miller, 3 dollars in money or produce
John A. Banes, 2 dollars paid
David E. Robinson, one dollar in money, five in produce
Thomas Wilson, one dollar in money, four in produce
Joel Combs, three dollars
John Fowler, two dollars paid
Levi Combs, one dollar in money, 4 in produce
Eli Bloid, 2 dollars paid
W. T. Keeling, 2 dollars
H. Gollaher, 2 dollars
Sister McCollum, 4 dollars paid
Sister Serena Miller, three dollars in produce
Eli Mullinix, 2 dollars
Richard Thomas, one dollar
John Gollaher, one dollar paid

Br.Baker has received of Stelle
3 bushels meal $1.80
63 lbs flour 3.15

(Arkansas Sentinel, Fayetteville, Oct.19, 1886)

We learn that Elder Robert Graham of Lexington, Ky., will soon make a visit to his friends in our town. Mr.G. was once a resident of Fayetteville and more than 25 years ago was president of the Arkansas College. To his labors Fayetteville is largely indebted for the great interest in educational matters that her citizens have so long and so constantly manifested.

THE MOORES OF OLD MT. COMFORT

by Ann Moore

(Editor's note: Ann Moore, author of this article,is a descendant of the pioneer Moore family of old Mt. Comfort. She is a student in the University High School, where she was encouraged in her historical research and writing by her teacher, Mrs.Lois Morris, who is a member of the Washington County Historical Society. -- WJL)

The first settlers in the Mt.Comfort community of Washington County, Ark., were the Tuttles, who arrived in 1836. About the time that the Tuttles were getting settled, the Moores, another family from Tennessee, moved to Mt.Comfort. Samuel Moore, head of the family, became a farmer, even though he had earnes his living making spinning machines when he was in Tennessee.

Before moving to Arkansas, Samuel Moore had married Elizabeth Pierce, on March 10, 1805. They had one child, a son Joseph, born in Sumner County, Tennessee, April 13, 1806. One year after the birth of this son, Elizabeth died, on December 27, 1807. The following year Samuel Moore married Jane Dickson, and to this marriage were born eight children: Elizabeth (1810), John (1815), Nancy Isabella (1815), Margaret (1818), Martha Jane (1819), Allen Mathes (1821), Francis Marion (1821) and Mary Eliza (1827).

Samuel Moore's obituary, as copied from the family Bible, follows:

An Honored Citizen Fallen

Died at Rusk, March 8, 1872, Samuel Moore, in the 89th year of his age.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we chronicle the death of this aged, honorable and true man. He was born near Martinsburg, Va., July 5, 1783, and after spending a number of years in Tennessee, he removed to northern Arkansas, and from thence to Cherokee County, Texas, in 1846, where he has since resided.

He served in the war of 1812 as a Lieutenant and was a warm personal friend and intimate acquaintance of General Jackson, in whose family he lived for some time, and for whose memory he cherished the most ardent devotion up to his last hour.

In 1822 he came to Texas with an exploring expedition and passed into Mexico, and for a time engaged in mining, but soon returned to Tennessee, in which State he reared a large family of children, but few of whom survived him.

The life of Samuel Moore has been checkered by shade and sunshine from his cradle to his grave, and there are few men whose lives have been marred with a greater share of the vicissitudes of fortune than his has been. Yet amid all his trials, and in the face of every emergency, his conduct was distinguished by an unswerving devotion to principle, which was so thoroughly interwoven into his very being as to be a part of his life, inseparable from it. Honest, fearless and manly in his every position in life, he was loved by the true wherever he went, and appreciated by all, for the many noble qualities that adorned his heart.

He was the maternal grandfather of Mr.Frank Templeton, one of the editors of the Advertiser, to whom this office extends its sympathy, for we know that he has been bereft of his best and truest friend. Samuel Moore had outlived his time, and may be said to have died by reason of his great age, for he passed away quietly in his sleep without struggle, as one

"who wraps the drapery of his couch about him
and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Joseph Moore, only child born to Samuel and Elizabeth Pierce Moore, married Matilday Cummings Abbott, another native of Tennessee. They had seven sons: Tom, Steve, Sam, George, Joseph (Uncle Bud), and John (Uncle Wog). There was another boy who died when a baby. The children were brought up on a farm in the Mt.Comfort community.

The Moores were living in this community during the War.With so many boys in the family, it was inevitable that some of them would be drawn into the combat. All of the Moore boys except John, who was too young to fight, served in the Confederate Army. Steve and Joseph were killed during the conflict, and Tom died of natural causes.

Although we do not have complete records of all the Moore boys who served in the War, we do know that George, who was born May 6, 1843 and educated in Ozark Institute, enlisted April 1861 in Captain Bell's company of the Third Arkansas Infantry, Confederate Army. The following is a list of the men in Captain Bell's company:

Muster Roll of Company C, 1st Regiment

S. R. Bell, Captain

J. R. Palmer, 1st Lieutenant	H. C. Robards, 4th Sergeant
J. Fenn Rieff, 2nd Lieutenant	C. C. Hart, 5th Sergeant
R. H. Powell, 3rd Lieutenant	S. R. Gammon, 1st Corporal
M. C. Duke, 1st Sergeant	Wm. Stanford, 2nd Corporal
E. B. Moore, 2nd Sergeant	C. M. Wilds, 3rd Corporal
F. J. Watson, 3rd Sergeant	L. L. Bernard, 4th Corporal

Privates

Thos. Applegate	------ Lowney	J. W. Stirman
Robert Anderson	W. A. Landingham	James Taylor
B. Boone	J. McRoy	A. G. Taylor
R. H. Baxter	J. N. McCurdy	J. M. Taylor
Wm. Brown	J. J. McCurdy	Thomas Taylor
Wm. Barrington	Sam McCurdy	F. G. Trambell
N. Carnahan	G. P. Moore	A. J. Trambell
Wm. Cannon	W. M. McKenzie	Moses Tharp
B. Carnahan	D. C. McKissick	J. D. Walker
C. Davenport	W. H. Mosely	W. F. Wax
J. S. Dean	T. R. Neal	Alfred Wilson
C. A. Evans	J. T. Pogson	Joseph Watson
S. Enyart	John Pleasants	John Anderson
----- Ferel	T. J. Pollard	Andy Moore
E. B. Friend	C. W. Roberts	John Pollard
J. H. Forbes	Patrick Reardon	W. H. Brooks
S. B. Goodwin	R. Ritter	W. Williams
G. Hanse	James Robbins	A. J. Neal
M. L. Hawkins	James McKissick	G. W. Neal
A. B. Gordon	P. D. Sutton	E. J. Stirman
Thos. J. Job	H.L.Smith, Bugler	M. A. Pelphery
E. H. Knight	Wm. Smith	Wm. Horsman
Jno. Kennedy	W. L. Skelton	

George Moore joined Company C of the Third Arkansas Cavalry in the spring of 1862 and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Oak Hill and Fayetteville and in several scattered cavalry skirmishes. He was with General Sterling Price on his raid through Missouri, and was one of General Cabell's bodyguards for nearly two years. Evidently it was before he went with Price on the Missouri raid that he received the following letter from his mother:

> Dear George you will think me a long time getting ready to write I was writing last sunday and dad took sick he is better now his other side pains and cuts his breath off like it did at first he was eating cherries and other fruit and using sweet milk he is just as bad as ever about taking anything but I hope he will get well after a while. Tom has been home most of the time since you left Mr Graves brought his wife and two little childern down but did not stay but a day or two the oats in the neighborhood are all most lost with the grey rust ours too Tom's wheat is good ours not much it is very dry no rain since you first left we cannot make bread without rain soon our corn is small for the season we dont hear much war news the stage is stopt but feel uneasy bout you all the time I am afraid you will be carried to Missouri but hope not I want you to do the best you can to please your officers it is their duty to keep order I hope you have a good mess but I don't like some of the last try to make friends of everyone I dont wish you to want for anything but be particular about sickness what you eat keep your self clean and comfortable if you want anything let me know there is some passing every day if you get your washing done you will soon need money your aunt nancy found her son under guard I dont expect to hear that of you keep out of bad company and dont be led off by others we hear tug is getting home sick but it is too soon for that you may not be in any battle but you must ask your heavenly fathers guideance and protection all the time one of your letters was not dated Tom has got a thrasher and will do the thrashing some time this week. Stucky had some examination not much he follows hellen as close as ever some think they will be married I dont know it is dont tell what I write to the boys I dont like to be the auther of anything aunt eliza and alice were up yesterday evening all well alice is going to weaving monday Tom is going out to the camp as soon as he can but I dont know how soon he has a great deal to do I want to send you some pickles write and tell me what you want from home bud cant write yet can lie down to sleep but still he mends slow it is dresling a little today
>
> your Mother
> M. C. Moore

Ordnance of the American Civil War

The American Ordnance Association, Mills Bldg., Washington 6, D.C., has published a booklet, "Notes on Ordnance of the American Civil War, 1861-1865," which contains description and illustrations of the principal weapons used by both North and South. The 20-page booklet sells for $2.

FLASHBACKS
from the Fayetteville Democrat, Sept. 28, 1878

Fresh sausage at White's shop.

The A.I.U. Sunday School is largely attended.

Pen up your swine! The Town Council has passed the long talked-of and much-cussed hog law.

We call attention to law card in today's paper of S.L.Butler, Esq., late of Pine Bluff, who has permanently located in our city.

The boy who attempted suicide in town yesterday explained that he grew desperate because his father refused to buy him one of those nobby new suits of clothes at Baum & Bros. The old man fitted him out and the boy is now happy. The best and cheapest line of boys' cloth - ing in town at Baum & Bros.

The second annual exhibition of the Washington County agricultural and mechanical association commenced at the grounds of the Association near this city, Wednesday last. The first day's exhibition consisted of meats, preserves, fruits, field and garden products, poultry, saddlery, fabrics, etc. The second day was devoted to the exhibition of livestock such as swine, sheep, jacks, mules and cattle, and closed with a pacing and trotting race.

During the pacing race a frightful accident occurred which cast gloom over the day's proceeding and pleasure. The uprights gave way and let nearly an entire row of seats fall to the ground, injuring several per- sons, two severely. Two or three hundred persons were on the seats at the time of the accident and it looks almost like a miracle that some were not killed and more injured.

NOTICE

To the Honorable County Court of Washington County:

We, the undersigned citizens of Mountain and Cove Creek townships, respectfully petition your Honorable court to appoint reviewers to view and report upon the practicability and necessity of opening a county road from some point near Mallicoat's Mill and Alexander Hanna's in said township, running nearly south to the Fayetteville and VanBuren road, at or near the Strickler school house in Cove Creek township in said county.

W.F.Baumman, Wm.Strickler, and seventeen others.

BILLIARD HALL AND READING ROOM, A.N.Haight. Upstairs Jackson Building, West side Public Square. No liquors kept and nothing but gentlemanly conduct tolerated.

MULLINS & BRO., Manufacturers and dealers in Tobacco. Factory 2 miles east of the city of Fayetteville.

M. M. EDWARDS SHAVING SALOON. No.4, north side Public Square.

JERNIGAN, BOTEFUHR & CO. Stoves and Tin. Hardware, Cutlery, Agricul- tural Implements. East Side Square.

THE GUIBOR COLORS and GENERAL PRICE'S SWORD

(Editor's note: Because of increased interest in the Civil War as the Centennial of the War approaches, we take pride in presenting the following article from the Fayetteville Democrat of June 21, 1883 (Volume 15, Number 31). It is a report of a meeting in St. Louis at which the colors of Guibor's Confederate Battery of Pea Ridge fame were presented and Sterling Price's sword was shown to the group by the General's son. -- WJL)

CONFEDERATE RELICS
The Guibor Colors -- Gen. Sterling Price's Magnificent Sword

A meeting of the Southern Historical and Benevolent Society was held at 719 Chestnut St., St.Louis last evening, Mr. Celsus Price presiding, and about forty people being present.

Mr. Price stated that the principal business of the evening was the presentation to the society of the battle flag of Guibor's Battery, commanded by Capt. Henry Guibor of St. Louis. The flag which had already been placed in a frame and hung on the wall of the room, is made of red silk with gold fringe. It is nearly square, with diagonal white bars extending across, with 13 stars in them, while near the top is a gold crescent. "Carthage," "Wilson Creek,"and "Elk Horn" are inscribed on either side of the center of the bars in silvered letters.

Above the flag in the frame is an inscription giving the engagements in which the batter participated, which, in addition to the above , were Corinth, Iuka, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Baker's Creek, Black River, Vicksburg, Atlanta, Franklin, and the battles under Johnson and Hood, the batter being surrendered by Gen. Joseph E. Johnson.

Mr.Price gave the history of the flag,which, he said, was of special interest to the society as it was made by St.Louis ladies and presented to a battery composed of St.Louis men. The ladies, so far as could be ascertained, who aided in the work, were Mrs.Theresa Dickson, now Mrs.Fisse; Mrs.Walter C. Carr, Mrs. Susan F. Craig,Mrs.Melive Donnely, Mrs. Eugene Gerault, Mrs. Dicks, Miss Rayburn and Miss Renic. It was given to Sergeant McMahon, a former member of the police force, but then a member of the battery on a visit to St.Louis, and he carried it through the federal lines and delivered it to the battery in the rear of Vicksburg. It was carried by young Dickson, whose mother had helped to make it, and who died under its folds in the trenches of Vicksburg.

Besides the patriotic memories which clustered around it, it carried with it the recollections of heroic deeds of a local as well as of a general character. When given Capt.Guibor he promised that its honor should never be tarnished, and that he would return it to the ladies who gave it,with a good report and unsullied name. He had returned it, not, however, in the way he expected he would when he received it. Mr. Price then said the cause for which the brave men who carried the flag had battled was lost forever -- it had been submitted to the arbitrament of the sword and settled, but the valorous deeds of the Southern soldier and the noble and heroic ladies who were so conspicuour on all occasions to aid the cause should not be forgotten.

Captain Guibor was then presented to the society and made a few remarks.

Mr. Price announced that he had brought with him for the examination of the society the sword worn by his father, Gen. Sterling Price. A recess was taken and the sword examined. It consisted of a scabbard of gold, a blade of steel, and handle and hilt of gold and ivory, with a gold tassel attached. On the blade was the inscription, "Presented to Gen. Sterling Price by the ladies of New Orleans, May 10, 1862." The design is a representation of the productions of Louisiana and Missouri -- the scabbard a stalk of cane; the handle, an ear of corn,in ivory; the hilt, sheaves of grain and clusters of rice and cotton, in gold; the shields of the two states also being engraved on it. The sword was forwarded from New Orleans to Gen. Price when the latter was campaigning in northern Arkansas.

Sergeant McMahon, who was presented, gave the reporter a brief history of the flag which had been presented to the society. He said that after it had been turned over to him by the ladies who made it, he got aboard the steamer J.D.Perry, Capt.Alex Ziegler, at the St.Louis wharf and went to Memphis. From Memphis he worked his way to the Confederate lines near Vicksburg and rejoined his battery a short time before Pemberton fell back into Vicksburg. At the time of the surrender the flag was secreted, and it remained hidden until several years after the war when it was discovered and returned to Capt.Guibor.

---1862---

STERLING PRICE, by Ralph Rea

Northwest Arkansas, which saw more than its share of Civil War action, has not been adequately represented in the literature of the 1861-1865 period. But a book just published by the Pioneer Press of Little Rock makes some atonement for previous neglect. It is "Sterling Price, the Lee of the West", written by Ralph Rea of Harrison.

Inspiration for this book was furnished by Ralph Rea's grandfather who fought under Price. The elder Rea's admiration for his General shines through his grandson's account of the doughty old veteran of the War with Mexico who led his army on an astonishing invasion of Missouri in 1864. It was on his return from this invasion that Price sent several regiments under Fagan from CaneHill to Fayetteville, to attack the Federal occupation troops here. That was on Oct.28, 1864.

The first half of Ralph Rea's book is good reading, with occasional personal touches -- his grandfather's reminiscences, quotations from a soldier's diary, etc. The latter part of the book, covering Price's brief post-war career in Mexico, has been explored by earlier writers, and nothing new has been added.

Ralph Rea deserves much praise for having written this biography of an outstanding Confederate commander. And an Arkansas press deserves credit for having taken a chance on its publication. My only complaint is that the price of the book ($5.95) is too high for most of us Civil War "buffs". But if you are as interested as I am, you'll buy it, as I did. Order from Arkansas Book House, 809 Main St., Little Rock, or ask Mrs. Foster at McRoy & McNair's of Fayetteville to get it for you.

--- WJL

THE SWIFTS in WASHINGTON COUNTY

by Ruth Holt Payne
R.#2, Lincoln,Ark.

Wm. D. Swift was a pioneer school teacher who came to Washington County about 1886. He was originally from Tennessee where he received most of his teacher's training. Endowed with a brilliant mind and an enterprising spirit, he had quite a colorful career both in the school room and in the civic and political life of that period. He and his wife, a quiet, refined woman who "rocked the cradle" with one hand while she used the other to help form and stabilize the early settlement, are well remembered here and among those who have left this area for other parts.

Mr. Swift also attended New Hope Normal School in Monmouth, Ill. (equal to our colleges of today), and it was there he met another student,a Miss Emma Bain, who was to become his wife. Miss Bain's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Bain, came to Washington County in 1890 and purchased a farm near the Gem community about six miles north of Lincoln where the Swift family had previously located. They stayed only one year, then moved to Spokane, Wash.

Miss Bain also attended Cottey College in Nevada, Mo., where she was secretary to Miss Cottey, founder of the school. She then came to Washington County and taught her first school - a subscription school-- at Rhea's Mill. The following winter she taught a four month term at the Gem public school.

Miss Bain and Mr. Swift were married in 1892. The young Mrs.Swift's adjustment to pioneer life was quite an experience. Most of the settlers lived in log cabins at that time but Mrs. Swift writes that the community was friendly and neighbors were always ready to help another with a "log rolling" or a quilting.

School terms of that day often lasted only two, three or four months and Mr. Swift often taught three or four terms yearly, which necessitated their moving frequently. He taught at Bellview(called Bucksnort), Dutch Mills, Summers, Domineck, Ganderville, Gem, Rock Springs, Beaty, Fly Creek, Rhea's Mill and Starr Hill where the family eventually settled down to rear and educate their eight children. He taught for many years in the Starr Hill school and after the settlement became the town of Lincoln, he taught the advanced grades where he was known as "Professor Swift."

His first school paid him the salary of $25 per month, the second $30 and in the following years his salary was increased according to the progress of the country. His mode of transportation during the early days was a little mare named Phoebe who became almost as well known as he and served through the years as faithfully.

Professor Swift (better known to his friends as Will or Billy) was a slight wiry man with thick auburn hair and bright blue eyes that could either glow with inspiration in his work, sparkle with his ready Irish wit -- or spark fire at an insolent pupil.

Along with the three Rs he taught morals, respect and discipline which he sometimes backed up with the hickory stick -- referred to as his trademark. Whatever the method he used in teaching it was invariably effective, for when he finished a term the pupils knew they had been given the "third degree" in effort and if they hadn't learned it all it was their fault.

One of his methods was the "drill" where we(I was one of his pupils) were marched to the blackboard, coached (and watched) until we were thoroughly familiar with the given subject. His methods of punishment were also unique. Whenever several culprits were caught in the same mischief at once he "marched them around the mulberry bush." In this game he stood still and made them march around him while he administered a dose of the mulberry (or hickory) stick as they passed him. Still another method was the "Black Curtain Lecture" given in private, which was probably more to be dreaded than the stick.

All who went to school to Mr.Swift bore his trademark -- not necessarily that of the hickory stick but in his method of teaching, especially Grammar in which he was an authority. While teaching in the Institute -- he taught both in Fayetteville Institute and the State Institute during summer sessions -- there arose a dispute over the diagramming and analyzing of a sentence in the Holbrook Grammar. In the subsequent debate it was proven that Mr.Holbrook had made an error and Mr. Swift was correct. Also this same thing occurred concerning an arithmetic problem. Mr.Swift often came out victorious when challenged by men of higher degrees of learning than he.

Mr. Swift helped organize the Citizens Bank at Lincoln, now the Bank of Lincoln, and acted as Bank manager with Ray Rodgers as assistant. He took the first census in Lincoln in 1910 and served one term as postmaster in the town.

In the earlier years he served as justice of the peace of Starr Hill Township, receiving his appointments from Governors James P. Clarke, Jeff Davis, and Charles H. Brough. He acted as judge in many trials, the homes often serving as court room. He performed many marriages well known to old-timers -- Zeke Beaty to Myrtle Hembree, John Summers to Deanie King, Della Payne to Jim Walker. Some of the couples rode up on horseback and remained seated on their horses while the marriage ceremony was performed -- a far cry from our elaborate ceremonies today. The fees offered were quite different, too; once he was offered 30 cents and once a slab of bacon. (The bacon would represent a sizeable fee today, though).

Mr. Swift served as juror on the U.S.Circuit Court at Fort Smith under the famous "Hanging Judge" Parker, witnessing many notorious trials such as those of the outlaws Henry Starr and the Dalton boys. A humorous incident recalled by Mr. Swift's widow occurred during the trial of a man accused of theft. After the hearing the judge fined the man $100. Thinking this was all, the man rose and rather disrespectfully said, "I've got her right here in my jeans, Judge." ".....and one year in the pen" finished the judge, "Nor, have you got THAT in your jeans?"

It was Mrs. Swift's uncle, John Bain, a nrseryman and fruit grower of that day who purchased the Guthrie farm on which trees grafted from the original seedling of the Black Ben Davis were grown. (Ref: "The

Seedling That Made Good" in the February 1959 issue of FLASHBACK.) She was able to give more information on the progress of this controversial seedling.

Mr.Stark of Stark Nurseries, Louisiana, Mo., who was a frequent visitor at the Bain farm, observed the unusual fruit and entered a sample at the State Fair in Little Rock. He received such favorable mention of it there that he sent a sample to the World Exposition in Paris, France, where it received great acclaim. Mr.Stark contracted all the scions from Mr. Bain's farm and planted them in his nursery for propagating.

Mrs.Swift's life, though less prominent than her husband's, has been no less useful. She was active in church, social and civic affairs, helping to organize the Red Cross here during World War I. Dr.Blackburn was the official organizer. She is living in her own home in Bakersfield, California, where the family moved several years ago. At the age of 87 she is still doing some church work and finding many other ways in which to carry out the theme of her life -- that of usefulness.

Mr.Swift passed away in 1949 in Bakersfield, California. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robbin Swift, are buried in Beaty Cemetery, Washington County, Arkansas.

(Most of the material for the above article was obtained from the Swifts' daughter, Mrs. Martha Strayhorn of Bakersfield, California, who wrote it as her mother recalled it.)

PERSONALS FROM GOODSPEED

William C. McIlroy was born in Franklin County, 1842, the son of Robert McIlroy who was born in North Carolina, reared in East Tennessee where he married Phoebe Stokes. William C. McIlroy was a Confederate soldier and in 1861 married Mary C. Hanna, a native of Franklin County, Ark. They became the parents of ten children.

George A. Pettigrew, born in Georgia 1789, moved to Missouri with his parents when he was 18. In 1817 they settled in Hempstead County, Ark., and in 1832 came to Washington County, near Cane Hill. George A. Pettigrew married Sarah Matthews, who was born in Missouri 1794. Their children were Elizabeth, Zebulon, George H., John M., James R., and Hugh L.

James S. Graham was born in Kentucky 1820, and while an infant was brought by his parents, William and Lear (Boyd) Graham, to Arkansas. William Graham was born in the "Old North State" in 1777, and in 1782 was taken by his parents to Kentucky where he lived until 1820, when came to Arkansas and spent the remainder of his days.He was married in Kentucky and became the father of eleven children.

Their son, James S. Graham, was reared in northwest Arkansas. He married Rebecca Jane Patton. They had nine children: Vachel, Peter, Rachel, Dorothea, Amanda, Benjamin, Orlena, J.Willy and Cynthia. James S. Graham and his two oldest sons served in the Confederate army from 1863 until the close of the war.

HISTORY NOTES

Miss Elizabeth Ellis has given the Society an oil painting showing a herd of buffalo fleeing from a prairie fire. The canvas was painted about 60 years ago by Charles L. VonBerg, noted Indian scout who spent his last years in his home on Mt.Sequoyah, Fayetteville. VonBerg gave the painting to his good friend, Dr.E.F.Ellis. Miss Elizabeth found it in the basement of the old Ellis home on College avenue. The Society will make an effort to have this interesting old picture restored.

---wchs---

The WCHS has received a copy of the first issue of "Our Heritage", published by the Genealogical and Historical Society of San Antonio, Texas. This 30-page mimeographed quarterly contains information about theBrown, Darden, Berry and Ponton families, a list of "Descendants of Texas Heroes", the earliest marriage records of the Republic of Texas (1837), and much other valuable material. Dues are $5. Address of the society is Box 6383, Alamo Heights Station, SanAntonio 9, Texas.

---wchs---

FLASHBACK salutes the Independence County Historical Society (Batesville, Ark.) on the publication (October 1959) of the first number of its quarterly -- The Independence County Chronicle. This issue contains the Independence County marriage records of 1824-1828 and several other valuable articles. Washington County readers will find this issue of interest because some of our early families (Reed, Bean, Peel and others) first lived in Independence County. Membership in the Independence County Historical Society is $3. Single copies of the Chronicle are $1. Orders should be sent to Wilson Powell, secretary, Box 1412, Batesville, Ark.

---wchs---

WCHS members are invited to drive out to Prairie Grove to see the new additions in Battlefield Park. A one-room log school has been restored and forms an attractive feature of the pioneer Vineyard Village. This is the old Garrett's Creek school from the southern part of the county -- the last log school in actual use. Also finished is the restoration of an old log church. It came from Madison County. The school and church have a hundred-year-old rail fence behind them and a background of forest trees. Work is now under way on restoration of a blacksmith shop and country store.

---wchs---

The fall meeting of the Washington County Historical Society was held Nov. 17 at Ferguson's Cafeteria. Roy A. Scott, president, introduced visitors. A collection of 60-year-old lantern slides was shown. Fred McCuistion, chairman of the Prairie Grove Battlefield Commission, reported on developments at Battlefield Park. Huey G. Huhn of Rogers told of the activities of the Benton County Historical Society. An auction of historical items was held,with W.J.Lemke serving as auctioneer. A footstool with inlaid Masonic emblem, once owned by Col. T.J.Hunt, brought $8.50. A 2-volume New Testament with Commentary, printed in 1761, was bid in at $2.50. In a business session, President Scott was instructed to name all former presidents as a committee to nominate officers for 1960. The committee, which will report at the annual meeting in January, consists of W.J.Lemke, Dr.Fount Richardson, Robert R. Logan, D.D.Deaver and Roy A. Scott.

---wchs---

WASHINGTON COUNTY PIONEERS CAME FROM OLD CRAWFORD COUNTY

The act creating the original Crawford County was passed Oct. 20, 1820. The county included most of the territory now embraced in Yell, Logan, Johnson, Franklin, Scott and Sebastian counties, as well as much of the present state of Oklahoma. The present Crawford County was not included, as it was Indian country.

The first tax list of the original Crawford County (1821) contained 94 names. Twenty-six of these 94 tax-payers of the original Crawford County, most of whom lived south of the Arkansas River, appear on the first census of Washington County (the "Sheriff's Census" of 1829). Here are the names:

Adam Beaty	Alex Buchanan	John Davidson	James Simpson
John Beaty	James Buchanan	Nicholas Edwards	John Smith
James Billingsley	Robert Buchanan	Wesley Marrs	Thos. Tyner Sr.
John Billingsley Sr	Coleman Cox	George Morrow	Thos. Tyner Jr.
John Billingsley Jr	Henry Cureton	Larkin Newton	Thos. Wagnon
Samuel Billingsley	John Cureton	John Pierce	John Wilson
		Hugh Shannon	Joseph Wilson

Other Crawford County residents of 1821 came to Washington County later, including Mark and Richard Bean, W.T.Laremore, Wm.Maxwell, and other members of the Buchanan, Edwards and Shannon families.

It seems logical to conclude that the 26 families named above emigrated from the original Crawford County (south of the Arkansas River) to what is now Washington County -- probably in 1827 when Lovely County was created or in 1828 when this territory became Washington County. The Billingsleys, Buchanans, Coxes, Curetons, Morrows, Tyners and Wilsons -- all of whom are named on the tax list of 1821 in the original Crawford County -- may have joined the Carnahan-Pyeatt trek from Pulaski to Washington County in 1827-28.

Since many of Washington County's earliest settlers are named on the first tax list of the Original Crawford County, we are publishing the complete assessment list of Crawford County for 1821.

Crawford County Tax List 1821

	Dwell House	Slaves	Horse Mules	Neat Cattle	Single Men	Tax
Wm. Bradford		4	6	33		$ 11.17
Robt. Bell	15		3	9		1.83
Robt. Buchanan	20		2	3		1.02
Wm. Black			4	2		1.45
Andy Buchanan			2			.62
Adam Batey			2			.62
John Batey			1	8		1.11
George Britton					1	1.00
Joseph Batey			2			.62
Mark Bean	20		3	35		4.53
Ric'd Bean			2	8		1.42

	Dwell'g House	Slaves	Horses Mules	Neat Cattle	Single Men	Tax
Jas. Billingsley	10			4		.45
Sam'l Billingsley			2			.62
Jno. Billingsley	60		2	6		1.52
Isaiah Baker	10		1	3		.66¼
Jno.Billingsley Jr			1	5		.81¼
Alex Buchanan	10	4	1	5		3.85¼
James Buchanan	10	3	3	5		3.48¼
James Billingsley	50		2	20		2.87
Augustus Campbell					1	1.00
John Cass			1	2		.51¼
Larkin Cass			1		1	1.31¼
John H. Cass					1	1.00
Coleman Cox	15	2	1	6		2.48¼
John Cureton	50		1	2	1	1.76¼
John Cunningham			1	2		.51¼
Wm. Cureton				2	1	1.20
Henry Cureton			1	2		.51¼
Thomas Cureton				4		.40
Jonathan Clark			2	10		1.62
John Davis			1	1		.41¼
Sam'l Davis			1			.31¼
John Davidson	10		1	15		1.86¼
Nicholas Edwards			1			.31¼
Elijah Edwards			1			.31¼
Wm. Edwards	20		2	6		1.32
Victor Edwards			1	3		.46¼
Fred Fletcher	50		3	14		2.50¼
Wm. Gray		2	2	5		2.62
Wm. Gibson			2	6		.92
Robert Gibson					1	1.00
Jas. Gibson					1	1.00
Isaac Hensley			1	1	1	1.41¼
John Ivy	10		1	4		1.10
Wm. Ingram	15		2	4		1.10
Vincent Likens	10		1	5		.86¼
Clark Landers	10		1	7		1.06¼
W. T Laremore			2	12		1.82
Tnomas Linsey	10		1	10		1.36¼
Wm. Maxwell	25		1	40		4.43¼
Sam'l Morrow			1	1		.41¼
Job Monds			1			.31¼
John S. Moore			2	50		5.62¼
Wesley Marrs			1		1	1.31¼
John McClain	25		2	15		2.25
John Moore	50		1	3		.86¼
George Morrow			1			.31¼
Larkin Newton	40		2	2		1.02¼
John Newman			4	10		2.25
Bagella Newton			1	2		.51¼
Joseph O'Neal	25		1	3		.73¼
Cyrus Parks					1	1.00
Squire Pevehouse			1	2	1	1.51¼
Christian Pevehouse			2	5		1.12¼
Hugh Pierce	10		4	8		2.10

	Dwellg House	Slaves	Horses Mules	Neat Cattle	Single Men	Tax
Peter Piro	15			1	1	1.17
John Pierce			1	3		.61¼
Geo. Riley				5		.50
Joseph Redfield	50	1	1	2		1.26¼
Chs. Redfield	15		1	5		.85¼
Wm. Slagner	30	1	3	5		2.77
Hugh Shannon			5	5		2.06¼
Isaac Shannon			1	1		1.31¼
Henry Stinnett	20			5		.60
John Stinnett			1	3	1	1.61¼
Wm. Stinnett	25		1	1		.53¼
Reuben Sanders	40	6	3	7		5.83
James Simpson			2	6		1.22
John Smith			1	1		.41¼
Solomon Sharp				17		1.70
Bailey Stinnett			1	2	1	1.51¼
Thomas Tyner Sr.	20		2	6		1.32
Aaron Tyner	25		2	8		5.55
Thomas Tyner Jr.	20		2	4		1.12
James Turner					1	1.00
Martin Turner			2		1	1.62
Sam'l Washburn			2	4		1.02
Harold Wilson			3			.93¼
Thomas Wagnon	20	6	1			5.31¼
Breton Wicker			1	2	1	1.51¼
David Williams			1	1		.41¼
John Wilson	25		3	3		1.36¼
Joseph Wilson			1	2		.51¼
James Wilson			1	2		.51¼

It is interesting to note, in the foregoing list, that only nine of 96 tax-payers in Crawford County in 1821 owned slaves. The total number of slaves was 29. One of the largest slave-owners was Thomas Wagnon, who assessed three "old" and three "young" negroes, whom he probably brought with him when he removed from Crawford to Washington County.

It is also interesting to note that Mark Bean, who afterwards moved to Cane Hill in Washington County, owned 35 "neat" cattle (oxen) which made him one of the larger tax-payers ($4.53). Another interesting tax is the $1 levy on "single men", of whom there were 18.

PERSONAL FROM GOODSPEED

Peter Carnahan was born at Cane Hill 1838, the son of Samuel and Mary (Pyeatt) Carnahan. Peter was in Cane Hill College when war came. He enlisted in Capt. Buchanan's company, Confederate army. In 1862 he enlisted in Co.B, 34th Arkansas Infantry, and was elected 2nd Lieutenant. He was ordained a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher in 1866 and given charge of the churches at Pleasant Hill and Cincinnati. In 1870 he was called to the Bentonville church where he served 14 years. He was married June 1862 to Martha J., daughter of Rev. John Buchanan. They became the parents of six children: Stella, Otho, Edgar, John H., Harry Pyeatt, and Earle.

FLASHBACKS TO 1886

(Arkansas Sentinel, Fayetteville, October 19, 1886)
Volume XI, Number 45

Notice. The A.I.U. Book Store will move to their elegant new store house on or about Nov. 1st, 1886. One door west of VanWinkle Hotel. Largest and best assorted stock of books, stationery, wall paper, window shades and everything in our line in the Southwest.

Rolla Ryan gave two of his inimitable entertainments in our city Friday and Saturday evenings. He is a favorite here and the courthouse was filled to overflowing. An opera house is badly needed.

H.F.Buie has re-opened the Palace Billiard Hall on the West side of the Square. If you enjoy this fascinating and innocent amusement, you will find the Palace a quiet and orderly place during the long winter evenings.

A heavy gale of wind from the southwest struck our city about midnight Wednesday last and for a time made things lively. The walls of Mr.Hudgins' new building on the south side of the Square were so badly damaged as to necessitate taking them down and rebuilding.

S. B. Marrs and Miss Lizzie West were married on the 13th instant at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Ed West, near Viney Grove.

As we were about to go to press last evening we learned that Mr.Mark Deane of the P&GE Railroad and Miss Minnie McRoy, daughter of Mr.and Mrs. H.J. McRoy, were married at 2 o'clock and left on the 3:25 train for a northern trip.

At the Springdale Fair the prize for apples was awarded to Benton County. The Washington County exhibit, comprising 140 varieties, labored under the disadvantage of a great proportion being injured in transit. The exhibit from Madison County represented 55 varieties of apples, and included the "Goliath of the Fair" weighing 32 ounces. Will Crawford of Cane Hill took the premium of $10 for the best bushel of Mammoth Black apples. He also took the special premium for the best bushel of Crawford Pippins. Both of these varieties are native Arkansas apples.

There was a reunion of the Thomasons and the family connection, at the residence of State Senator T. W. Thomason near Cincinnati on the 15th instant, on the occasion of the 82nd birthday anniversary of his excellent mother, Mrs. Mary Thomason.

Every one of her children now living was present, namely -- John D., Hugh F., Zack W. and Tilford W. Thomason, Mrs. Mary L. Harrell and Mrs Sally Jane Gibson, with their children. Col. Tilford Denton, her only living brother, and his wife and two of his youngest sons; Col.T.M. Gunter, his wife and daughter; Mr. Clem C. Clayton and wife, Miss Fannie Rhea, visiting with the Misses Gibson, the only guests not related to the family were also present, as were also nearly all the grandchildren, 28 in number, and great-grandchildren, numbering 21.

Mrs.Thomason and her three eldest sons are natives of Tennessee. She came to Washington County, Ark., with her husband, Col.Daniel Thomason in the fall of 1829 and has ever since resided therein. Col.Thomason died July 23d, 1839 and she has ever since lived a widow.

---1886---

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR MAKES PLEA FOR TRAIN ROBBER

(Editor's note: Memories of the Federal Court in Fort Smith of the 80s and 90s are revived by the letter that appears below. The original is in the Thomas J. Hunt collection in the WCHS archives. -- WJL)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
Office of Post Office Inspector

Ft.Smith, Ark. Jan. 20th, 1898

Col. Thomas J. Hunt,
Fayetteville, Ark.
My dear Col.:

I am going to ask a favor of you and if you can grant it, I will certainly appreciate same, yet if you cannot consistently do so it would not tend to lessen our former friendship. In the years of 1894 and 1895, when train, postoffice and other robberies were rife in the Territory, you are doubtless aware of the part I took in assisting in the capture or death of such robbers. In the fall of 1894 an attempt was made to rob the M.K.&T. at a point just north of Muscogee called Blackstone. In the fight that occurred one Nath. Reed was badly wounded. He was shot in the hip and for several days lingered on the threshold of death at the house of Jim Dier who planned the robbery. When he was able to be moved he was sent to his brother's near St. Paul, Ark., where he was afterward captured by Dept.W.C.Smith and brought to Ft.Smith.

After much persuasion and many promises he told every thing. Of course we knew that we could not convict on his testimony alone but he furnished much corroborative evidence that enabled us to convict all that were implicated in these several robberies. He never told me a single falsehood and I always found every thing as he represented it. I have known where he has been at all times since, by receiving letters from him every month. He has been one of the most valuable men to me in the country. He is my best witness now against Jim Dire whom I consider the most dangerous man ever loose in the Territory. He formulated the plans, at his home, for the Bentonville bank robbery, the Pryor Creek, Adair and Blackstone train robberies, besides several robberies of minor importance. He was convicted and was given the full limit, 15 years, by Judge Parker. After serving over a year of his sentence he appealed and was granted a new trial, which will be called in the next day or two.

Colonel, I know, in such a way that I cannot tell you on paper, that this man Dire is or was one of the worst men that ever lived in the Territory. If I could have a talk with you I could explain to you how I know these things, how he persuaded others to do his bidding in the matter of robberies, and how he had them bring the money to his house where it was divided, he always getting the lion's share. I could explain this to you in such a way as to convince you that Reed with many others were not as bad as represented.

Reed came in yesterday and was arrested at once on a writ from your county and I am informed it is for stealing your horses. He may

have stolen your property but to prosecute him now wou d not regain the horses. We have had several cases dismissed against him in this Court by the request of the Hon.Dist.Atty. Jas.F.Read, such action being most heartily endorsed by the late Judge Parker. I then went up to Muscogee, I.T. and had all cases dismissed that were against him there. This was done on account of the valuable assistance that he rendered us and also on account of his present physical condition.Judge Rodgers has addressed a letter to your prosecuting attorney this evening, giving him the facts with some suggestions.

Now this is what I want to ask: Reed will not live long; he has about run his race. If you are the aggrieved party, can you not forgive and let these cases be nollied? If you are not the aggrieved one, will you not go to the district attorney and lay the matter before him and ask that this be done? Such action I know would meet the approval of the Court here as well as up in Muscogee. At least,see the district attorney and see what Judge Rodgers has written him and if I am making any misrepresentations, pay no attention to my request, but on the other hand if you and your authorities can consistently do so, after satisfying yourselves that I am right, grant this request. I would be greatly obliged and I am sure I can say the same for the Hon.Court. Do not think me over-zealous in this matter. I assure you that I am doing only what I consider my duty. Wishing you success I am

Very respectfully,
W. C. HOUK
P.O. Inspector

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1960 ANNIVERSARIES

1960 is an important Anniversary Year for Fayetteville. It will mark

-- the 100th year since the Fayetteville Democrat, now the Northwest Arkansas Times, brought out its first issue, in August 1860.

-- the 90th year since William McIlroy engaged in the banking business - now known as the McIlroy Bank, "oldest bank in Arkansas."

-- the 10th year of activity for the Washington County Historical Society, the oldest county historical society in Arkansas and one of the most active historical societies in the USA.

10, 90, and 100 -- those are magical numerals. Few newspapers reach the century mark. Even fewer banking institutions reach their 90th year. And very few county historical societies can claim a record of 10 years of uninterrupted historical service to the community.

All three of these anniversary celebrants plan some sort of an observance during 1960. FLASHBACK salutes them. We plan to tell the story of Fayetteville's 100-year-old newspaper, 90-year-old bank, and 10-year-old historical society in our issues during 1960.

* *

Box 237 LETTERS FROM READERS Box 237

Dear Mr.Lemke:

Thank you for a prompt reply to my letter of inquiry concerning your organization. You mentioned that I failed to give the name ofmy mother and her parents. The reason that I made no mention of them is that it never occurred to me that I would be able to get any information without paying for it. Also, it was my thought to insert inquiries in the FLASHBACK in the hope of getting some data from someone who might be working on the same lines that I am interested.

My mother was Katie Houston Howard, born Sept. 3, 1876, in Washington County, Arkansas. Her parents were John Nelson Howard Sr., born Aug. 27, 1834, place of birth not known; and Martha Jane Selvidge, born Feb. 14, 1836, place of birth not known.

I have an old deed dated Feb.28, 1876, which shows transfer of title of land from Jo Holcomb and Belle Holcomb to J.N.Howard Sr. This paper was filed for record July 15, 1876. This definitely places the family in that vicinity in 1876. I am unable to pinpoint any community that the family resided in. My mother used to talk a great deal about Springdale and Rogers. Some mention was made of Lowell. The family left the area some time after 1880.

The things I want to establish include the place of birth of my grandparents and the names of their parents, if possible. We know that Mary Jane's father was Selvedge, but don't know what his given name was. My mother said that there is Cherokee Indian from the Selvedge strain.Would like to prove this.Have established that my grandmother s mother was a Knox but don't know her first name.

John Nelson Howard Sr. and Martha Jane had the following children:
Cora Columbia, date and place of birth unknown
David Crockett, burned to death in infancy
Robert Hamilton, born May 17, 1860, place not known
Charles Franklin, date and place of birth not known
Mary Thomas, date and place of birth not known
John Nelson Jr., born July 5, 1871, place of birth not known
Peter Fontaine, died in infancy
Katie Houston (my mother), born Sept. 3, 1876 in Washington County
Martha Jane, born Feb. 14, 1879, in Washington County

My grandfather Howard fought in the Civil War on the Confederate side. Also, the brothers of Grandmother Howard were in the same war. I have the names of only two of them, Bill and Jim. There was one other who was an officer and was captured by the Yankees and was tied to a tree and shot. Bill Witnessed this horrible execution.

I almost forgot to say that I know nothing of my grandfather's parents. He had one sister that my mother mentioned -- Columbia. Howard was a farmer. Again, may I thank you for your nice letter.

Mrs. Capitola Glazner,
200 Hawthorne, Hot Springs, Ark.

Dear Mr.Lemke:
Due to some findings I have made on Kimbrough genealogy, there is a possibility that my father had in written form much Kimbrough material among his papers. Years ago, when visiting my sister Daisy, she made a comment about a lot of meaningless names among our father's papers. I have no idea if she kept these papers or threw them away.An analysis of the given names of the more immediate family shows that he had at least a fair knowledge of the history of the family on all lines for several generations.

If these papers were not destroyed and are in the hands of the Washington County Historical Society, following are some of the surnames involved: Graves, Thompson, Austell, Wilkins, Swann, Tyler, Armstead, Bradley, Buckely (or Berkeley), Terrell, Douglas, Robertson. Other surnames are possibly present, but the above are the ones I know.

Please tell me how it would be possible for me to find if these papers are among the papers of my father's now held by the Washington County Historical Society.

-- Felix A. Kimbrough,
415 SW 33rd St., Oklahoma City 9,Okla.

--- 0 ---

Dear Professor Lemke:
Thank you for your account of the trip you made into the Cherokee Country. I have filed it with the notes I am assembling on the Indians. Besides the article on the Cherokees by Earl Boyd Pierce of Muskogee, I have notes from Emmett Starr's History of the Cherokees,Flora Warren Seymour's History of the Red Men, Foreman's Indian Removal, Muriel H. Wright's Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma, Cephas Washburn's Reminiscences of the Indians, Washington Irving's Sketch Book, Walter F. Lackey's History of Newton County, G.W.Featherstonhaugh's Excursion Through the Slave States, and several chapters from Nuttall on the Indians. Walter Lackey has a fine chapter and Nuttall is wonderful reading.

-- F. P. Rose,
323 N. 3rd St., Rogers, Ark.

--- 0 ---

Dear Mr.Lemke:
Your letter was a great help to me. I am very happy to know the location of the Hester Cemetery. I re-checked my old copy of Goodspeed's History of N.W.Arkansas and find my great-grandfather, Wyatt Wilkerson Hester was Coroner of Washington County in 1838-39. I am hoping that it will lead to the one connection we need in this family - the father of Wyatt W. Hester. We "know" it was Robert Hester but have been unable to find the proof.

-- Mrs. L. G. Jackson,
1524 Sandalwood Lane, Odessa, Texas

---0---

Dear Mr.Lemke:
Thanks for your letter. Yes, I have many dates of our pioneer Simpsons coming to Arkansas before it was so much as one of the United States. As soon as I get settled, along with some much needed rest, I will finish up the Simpson history and send it to you. I am hoping to get it finished soon.

-- Mrs. Clara E. Kendrick,
416 East Cherokee, Nowata, Okla.

Dear Mr.Lemke:

I was much interested in the article appearing on page 29 of the October number of FLASHBACK entitled "The Crawfords of Prairie Grove." Hay Crawford was my great-grandfather on my mother's side. My grandmother was Rebecca Jane (Crawford) West. Her husband was James West, who died before I was born. My grandmother lived for many years with my father and mother in Fayetteville and is buried in the Evergreen Cemetery in the John C. Mitchell lot. My father moved to Fayetteville from the West farm near Cincinnati when he became principal of the Fayetteville Public Schools about 1893. My grandmother was born in Lincoln County, Tennessee about 1827 and as a baby in arms was brought to Washington County and Cane Hill by her mother in 1828. I have always understood that the Crawfords lived near Cane Hill, and I did not know before that the Crawford lot was in the Prairie Grove Cemetery. I knew Preston Carnahan as an old man. His wife had died many years before my time. My grandmother had another sister, Martha, who married a man named Tilley and lived near Prairie Grove.

-- S.A.Mitchell, St.Louis, Mo.

---O---

Dear Mr.Lemke:

This is a little story told by "Uncle Dick" Morrow on the Latta family of Old Vineyard. It seems Mr.Latta told his boys they could have a full day off at Christmas if they would put a backlog in the fireplace that would last all day. Uncle Dick said his brothers, who were older than he, joined the Latta boys and cut down a huge sycamore tree and cutting off a chunk just long enough for a backlog, they buried it in the creek, where it lay until Christmas. When the log was installed in the fireplace, the boys had no trouble getting the day off.

-- Ruth Holt Payne, Lincoln, Ark.

---O---

Dear Walt:

Relative to your request for information concerning the Hendrys, my Mother, who is visiting us, submits the following:

"The Hendrys came from Scotland. I do not remember Mr.Hendry but remall Mrs.Hendry. The Hendrys had a foundry at the foot of the White Mill road. There were two children, Mollie and William. Mollie married John Clancy. Mrs.Clancy was my mother's bridesmaid (Mrs.A.M.Byrnes). Mrs.Clancy had two children,Nell and William. Nell married Trot Cooper whose mother was a sister of Mrs.Colonel Tom Gunter. I think Mrs. Dr. Hathcock Sr. may recall Mrs.Clancy. And perhaps Roy Nix will."

-- Wythe Walker,
347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

---O---

Dear Mr.Lemke:

Here in Louisiana, General Sterling Price is remembered mainly for a chance statement he made to Kirby-Smith in 1864. Upon Price's departure on his last Missouri raid, Smith asked him what he thought his prospects were for taking St.Louis; Price's reply is purported to have been that he wasn't certain he could capture it, but if he had a few more Louisiana troops he could steal it!

-- R. J. Wiseman,
7221 Broad Pl., New Orleans 25, La.

---O---

Dear Mr.Lemke:

Mrs. Murdock is undertaking to trace her ancestry. The trail is lost in Crawford or Benton County. Her grandmother was Louisa Jane Orrick; the US Census shows the family to be in Crawford County at the 1850 Census. She married Isaac Benton Arnel in Benton County in 1842. We have the record from two of her grandchildren that Louisa Jane Orrick Arnel and her husband went to Ohio to visit his people. When they returned, her family had all left to go to the California Gold Rush. We are trying to locate Louisa Jane's parents; the lists of the Wagon Trains that left from that general region is the only hope we see at this time. Several wagon trains originated in northwest Arkansas -- Fayetteville, Fort Smith, Van Buren, and other places. Do you have the lists of those going on these trains, or would you know where to find them?

-- C. E. Murdock, Sr.
Box 1449, El Dorado, Ark.

(We have written Mr.Murdock that our WCHS files contain the names of Washington County citizens who made the Gold Rush and that the names Arnel and Orrick do not appear. If any of our readers can supply information, plese write to him.)

---O---

Dear Mr.Lemke:

I have been referred to you as an authority on Washington County history. My problem is this: My grandmother came from Arkansas. Her father's name was Benjamin Hogue Pierson, who was living at Cane Hill during the 1860 census, which census states that he had been born in North Carolina about 1803 although my aunt said he was born in Scotland. She also stated that they had come to Arkansas from Kentucky. Do you know of any records there in Washington County that I might turn to to trace these ancestors? I believe that my grandmother was married to my grandfather in Mitchelville, but I am informed that the Fulton County courthouse burned down which might have had a copy of the marriage document. Also something that might help is the fact that Benjamin Hogue Pierson was a Presbyterian preacher. If you can be of any assistance, I would appreciate it very much.

-- Robert Lawton,
356 N.100 W, Provo, Utah

(We have written Mr. Lawton that his great-grandfather's name appears in the Cane Hill Cumberland Presbyterian church records from 1853 to 1868. If any of our readers can supply further information about Rev.B.H.Pierson, please write to Mr.Lawton.)

---O---

Dear Mr.Lemke:

Kindly send me a renewal notice regarding my membership, as I do not want to miss any material distributed to your members, which may be valuable additions to my Civil War library.

-- Ray D. Smith, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr.Lemke:

I am trying to get some information on Lovely County and learned that the 1951 membership card of your society carried a map of Lovely County. Could you furnish me with a map of this county and give me its boundaries? There seems to be some difference of opinion on the area.

-- Mrs. Ina Gabler, Rector, Ark.

Dear Mr.Lemke:

Mr.Paul M.Venamon and I visited the grave of William Charles Rogers, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, on Nov.11, 1959. Chief Rogers (1847-1917) is buried in Hillside Cemetery, about 4 miles north of Skiatook, Okla., in old Coo-wee-scoo-wee District of the Cherokee Nation. There is an old church building across the road from the well-kept country cemetery. The old church is somewhat like the old church building at Old Baptist Mission (founded 1838-39) about 3 miles north of Westville, Adair County, Okla. This was the old Going Snake District of the Cherokee Nation.

Chief William Charles Rogers was the last elected Chief of the Cherokee Nation. He defeated Chief Thomas Mitchell Buffington of Vinita in the 1903 election for Principal Chief. He served from 1903 to 1917. He was the grandson of Principal Chief Captain John Rogers (1776-1846) of the Cherokee Nation West.

I always honor our great men,in my humble way, by standing at attention at their graves and giving a salute -- and standing silently a few moments in meditation. I like to think they somehow know that I have come to visit with them and to pay my respects and that I am thinking of them. Many of them are my kinsmen.

I like to stand at the graves of these Cherokee great and slowly look around the countryside where they lie buried. You can see for many miles in all directions -- and you know the visited one once lived somewhere in your present view. You may turn back the years in your mind and picture this same countryside 50 or 100 years ago - then perhaps you may have a mental picture of long ago, perhaps of their homes and daily activities.

It is truly a great feeling of satisfaction to find the last resting place of our pioneers, especially so if you have spent much time and research in looking for them.

Only a few days ago, in a little country cemetery northwest of Southwest City, Mo., in the old Delaware District of the Cherokee Nation (not far from the Arkansas line) Mrs. Carselowey and I found Ezekiel Fields (1789-1839) and his wife Polly Fields (1798-1879). Nearby in the Snell cemetery was Jacob Muskrat (1833-1888) and his wife, Martha Fields Muskrat (1838-1883). In the same general area, in the Polson cemetery, is General Stand Watie (1806-1871) and by his side the famous Major Ridge (1771-1839). In the same grea also, in the old Butler cemetery, we found the famous Rev. Elija H. Butler (1817-1873). And at Claremore, Elijah Hicks (1796-1856).

Returning to Chief William Charles Rogers, it would be interesting to know of his family. He was the son of Charles Coody Rogers and Elizabeth McCorkle (of Arkansas). The Chief was a grandson of Chief John Rogers Jr. and Elizabeth Coody, and a great-grandson of Captain John Rogers Sr. and Elizabeth Emory.

Charles Coody Rogers and Elizabeth McCorkle were the parents of

1. Cynthia Rogers
2. Sarah Rogers
3. John L. Rogers
4. Chief William Charles Rogers (1847-1917)
5. Mary Ann Rogers, who married Ruben Bartley Tyner. There are a number of Tyner graves in the Hillside Cemetery at Skiatook.

Charles Coody Rogers married 2nd Nancy Patton and they were parents of

6. Joanna Coody Rogers (b. 1861) who was graduated June 30, 1881 from the Cherokee Female Seminary at Tahlequah. She was married at Ft.Gibson in 1885 to John Clinton Duncan.

(more)

7. Charles Patton Rogers
8. Augustine Rogers

Charles Coody Rogers married 3rd Jane Harlan and they were parents of
9. Delilah Rogers
10. Charles Henry Rogers

Chief John Rogers Jr. (1776-1846) and Elizabeth Coody were the parents of seven children, as follows:

1. Cynthia Rogers, who married Joseph Coker
2. Thomas Lewis Rogers, who married 1) Ruth Maw and 2) Ellen Lombard
3. George Washington Rogers, who married 1) Malinda Schrimsher and 2) Martha England
4. Charles Coody Rogers, who married Elizabeth McCorkle. They were the parents of Chief William Charles Rogers (1847-1917) whose grave we visited north of Skiatook.
5. Nelson Rogers, who married 1) Rose West and 2) Margaret Schrimsher
6. Granville Rogers
7. Randolph Rogers

Chief John Rogers Jr. lived at Spavinaw in Mayes County and operated the Grand Saline salt works. He came to the Spavinaw area in the winter of 1828-29 when the Cherokee Nation West moved from northwest Arkansas to Indian Territory. The Rogers home at Spavinaw was big and a show-place of early times. Thomas Lewis Rogers lived on the old home place at Spavinaw, while Charles Coody Rogers lived on Panther Creek in present Rogers County, said to be southeast of Claremore.

Cherokee Chiefs William Charles Rogers, Captain John Rogers, Jr., Thomas Mitchell Buffington, Dennis Wolfe Bushyhead, and Robert Buffington Daniel were all grandsons of Ludovac and Mary Grant

The gravestone monument for Chief William Charles Rogers is large and of fine workmanship, a beautiful monument. I am sending you some pictures we took of it. William Charles Rogers was a great Chief. He served the Cherokee Nation well.

-- James Manford Carselowey,
Adair, Oklahoma

--- 0 ---

Dear Mr.Lemke:

I am trying to establish lineage for the Hugenot Society and need published proof, etc.

I am granddaughter of James McGrady Russell, who was born at Cane Hill, Ark., on Feb. 17, 1837, and died July 11, 1931, at Elmer, Okla. He was married July 20, 1859, to Mary Rebecca Bellar. The said James McGrady Russell was the son of

James Bryant Russell, born Feb.22, 1803; died Aug.16, 1899, and
Anna Coulter, born Jan.21, 1804; died Oct. 8, 1865.

They were married Dec. 6, 1827. James Bryant Russell founded a college for women at Cane Hill. Anna Coulter Russell was the daughter of James Coulter, born ?; died 1850, and
Caty Tunnell, born Jan.31, 1777; died Sept.12, 1826. Married 1794.

Would like to establish documentary proof of the above.

-- Velma Harrell McKinzie,
Elmer, Oklahoma

--- 0 ---

A NOTED CHEROKEE FAMILY LINE

(Editor's note: James Manford Carselowey of Adair, Okla., has added his family history to our Society's genealogical collection. It is a thorough research job and makes fascinating reading. We are printing below the direct line of descent for six generations. In future issues we hope to publish some of the collateral lines, which include nine Chiefs of the Cherokee Nation who were blood relatives of Mr. Carselowey. -- WJL)

James Manford Carselowey is the son of
James Robert Carselowey (1875-1956) and
Annie Bell Fishback, born 1881, Keller, Tex.

His paternal grandparents were
James Madison Carselowey (1848-1900) and
Catherine Emory (1853-1930)

His maternal grandparents were
Alonzo Manford Fishback (1857-1939) and
Laverna A. Dawson, born 1859 at Huntsville, Ark., and died 1939 at Adair, Okla.

His paternal grandfather, James M. Carselowey, was the son of
George Carselowey, born about 1828, and
Mary Jane Daniel (1833-1883)

His paternal grandmother, Catherine Emory, was the daughter of
Dr. Andrew Emory, born about 1830, and
Celia Woodall, born about 1833. They lived at Old Baptist Mission near Westville, Okla., near the Arkansas line.

His maternal grandfather, Alonzo M. Fishback, was the son of
George Washington Fishback, born 1833 in Indiana, killed 1864 in Texas (Civil War), and
Mahalda Ann Neace, born 1839, Missouri; died 1923 in Texas

His Maternal grandmother, Laverna A. Dawson, was the daughter of
Capt. Jasper Dawson, born 1840 on Osage River in Carroll County, Ark.; killed 1864 at Huntsville, Ark. (Civil War); and
Delilah Jane Ivie, born 1840 Huntsville, Ark.; died 1920 at Adair, Okla.

His paternal gr-grandmother, Mary Jane Daniel, was the daughter of
Judge James Daniel, b. ca. 1780; member 1827 Cherokee Constitutional Convention at New Echota, Ga.; and
Mary Buffington, daughter of Ezekiel Buffinton, an Englishman, and Mary Emory. Mary Emory was daughter of William Emory and Mary Grant. Mary Grant, born about 1728, was daughter of Ludovac Grant, a Scotch trader who came to the Cherokee Nation East about 1726 and married Mary, a full-blood Cherokee.

(more)

His maternal gr-grandfather, Capt. Jasper Dawson, was the son of Robert Dawson, who came to Carroll County, Ark. 1832, and Jane Watkins. Both are buried in the family cemetery about 3 miles southeast of Berryville, Ark.

His maternal gr-gr-grandfather, Robert Dawson, was the son of Samuel Dawson, born 1782 in South Carolina; died 1874 in Texas; soldier in War of 1812; and Polly Ann Rogers, born 1793 in Tennessee (Cherokee Nation East); died 1854 in Texas. Both buried in Queen's Cemetery, San Saba, Tex. Polly Ann was the half-sister of Talahina Rogers, Chief John Rogers Jr., et al. Her parents were Captain John Rogers Sr., born about 1750, and Ann Pruett.

Thus, Capt.John Rogers and Ann Pruett are the gr-gr-gr-gr-grandparents of James Manford Carselowey of Adair, Okla., well-known Cherokee historian and member of our Washington County, Ark., Historical Society.

In addition to his grandparents, named above, Mr.Carselowey's lineage contains hundreds of uncles and aunts, including many illustrious names. Among these are: Falling, Martin, Downing, Hicks, Vickery, Coody, Price, Grubbs, Bushyhead, Fields, Lynch, Ratcliff, Dennis, Alberty, Foreman, Davis, McCoy, Wickett, Gentry, and many more.

To trace any of these lines would be a fascinating occupation. For example, one of Mr. Carselowey's great-aunts was Susannah Emory who married (1st) Capt. John Stuart of the British army. They became the parents of Bushyhead who in 1803 married Nancy Foreman. One of the five sons of Bushyhead and Nancy was the Rev. Jesse Bushyhead (1804-1844) who married Eliza Wilkerson. They were the parents of Chief Dennis Wolfe Bushyhead.

Also interesting in this family line is Tiana (Talahina) Rogers, daughter of Capt. John Rogers Sr. and Jennie Due. Tiana died 1839 and is buried on the west side of the Officers Circle in the Fort Gibson National Cemetery. Her gravestone says "Talahina, wife of General Sam Houston." Tiana Rogers and Sam Houston were married 1830 at the Spavinaw home of her brother, Capt. John Rogers Jr. Captain Rogers, born 1776, was the Principal Chief of the Western Cherokees 1838. He owned the salt works at Spavinaw and Grand Saline. He died in Washington, D.C., June 13, 1846, and is buried in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington. He was a signer of the Cherokee Treaty of 1827-28.

WCHS NOTES

The WCHS has prepared an "Outline History of Washington County", copies of which may be obtained by writing to the Society at Box 237, Fayetteville, or calling at the Society's office, 12½ E.Center street. This "Outline History" is designed especially for high school history classes. There is no charge for copies.

Our Society is in urgent need of another copy of the Goodspeed History of Northwest Arkansas. The only copy we have, which was given to the Society by Judge Lee Seamster, is in almost constant use. If any member can give or lend us a copy of Goodspeed, we will be most appreciative.

WCHS NOTES

The annual dinner meeting of the WashingtonCounty Historical Society has been tentatively scheduled for Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, 1960, in the dining room of Ferguson's Cafeteria, Mountain Inn, Fayetteville. A guest speaker will discuss some unusual angles of the Civil War action in this area. Election of officers will be held. There will also be an auction of historical relics, hundred-year-old books, and other items of interest. Attendance is limited to 100, so we ask all interested persons to phone our president, Roy A. Scott, at 2-9942 and make their reservations.

---1960---

Our Society has made application for incorporation as a non-profit society under the state laws. The articles of incorporation will be published in the next issue of FLASHBACK.

---1960---

The Washington County Historical Society is negotiating with the University of Arkansas Library to make the Library the depository of the archives and records which the Society now has stored in its offices at 12½ E. Center street in Fayetteville. Besides a file of the Society's own publications, the archives include the Walker, Wilson, Neal, Henry, Welch, Hunt, and other records, as well as land patents, daguerreotypes, newspapers, church records, and other memorabilia of pioneer Washington County. These records will be kept in the Washington County Historical Society collection and will be catalogued and made available for historical research.

---1960---

The Society's collection of old photographs is growing. During the past month we have received some rare old pictures from members of the Society, including Lynn L. Sharp, Capt. Jack Greathouse, J.Alvis Reed, Mrs. Julia Read, Roy Dunn, Frank Rupert, M.M.Carselowey, and others. The Society has an arrangement with Green's Studio of Fayetteville whereby these old pictures are copied, the originals returned to the owners, and the copy negatives filed with the Society.

---1960---

Among the pictures contributed by Jack Greathouse are two tintypes of his McCurdy ancestors, Mt. Comfort pioneers. Lynn Sharp sent us a number of old Fayetteville pictures, including a hitherto unknown photo of Gen.D.H.Hill. J.Alvis Reed has contributed an autographed photo of Col. O.C. Gray in Knight Templar regalia, taken by Mrs. S.J.Young, Fayetteville photographer, on Feb.16, 1883. Mrs.Julia Read has loaned us photos of the pioneer Tuttle and Cunningham families. Roy Dunn has contributed a photo of the Express Company employees of 1920. James M. Carselowey photographed old Prairie Grove tombstones and sent us copies of his pictures. Our thanks to all.

---1960---

Our Society has in preparation several new numbers in our booklet series. These include: 1) "The Story of Old Mt.Comfort" by Julia S. Read; 2)"Cherokee Notes" by James M. Carselowey; 3) "64 Years of Newspapering in Arkansas" by Erwin Funk; 4) "The William Wilson Papers" and 5) "The Oldest Bank in Arkansas", both by W. J. Lemke. Since we print only 100 copies of each of our booklets, we suggest that our members make their reservations now.

THE YELL HOUSE

THE Northwest Arkansas Times ,Fayetteville daily, really started something when it reported in its issue of Dec. 16, 1959, that Bryan Walker, owner of the Archibald Yell home at the south end of College Avenue, plans to tear down this historic structure and build his new home on the site.

This fine old house, named "The Waxhaws" by its builder, after his ancestral home in North Carolina, was built about 1835. It is a superb example of the architecture of that period and is in good condition. But more important is the fact that history was made in this old house and in the smaller building which Yell used as his law office.

Archibald Yell of Fayetteville was Arkansas' first Congressman and second Governor. He might have been the state's first Governor except for the fact that the powerful Conway family secured the insertion of a residence requirement in the constitution that eliminated Yell and assured the election of James S. Conway. But Yell was elected the state's first representative in Congress and in 1840 became the second Governor. Again elected to Congress he resigned his seat in order to serve in the War with Mexico. He was killed by a Mexican lancer in the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico, on Feb.22, 1847.

Yell's remains, packed in charcoal in an army harness packing box, were sent to Fayetteville via New Orleans and were interred in the family burying ground southeast of where the house now stands. Twenty-four years later, after Col. T.J.Hunt had acquired possession of Waxhaws, the remains of Colonel Yell and other members of his family were removed from South College avenue to the new Masonic burial ground, now known as Fayetteville's Evergreen Cemetery. This re-burial drew a large gathering of veterans of the War of 1812 and the War with Mexico and distinguished citizens from all parts of the state. A marble plaque on Yell's tombstone bears an inscription written by Judge David Walker of Fayetteville, whom Yell had defeated for Congress in 1844.

The dust that was Archibald Yell is indistinguishable from the soil in which it lies -- just 200 yards from Fayetteville's busy Dickson street. But the home that he built in 1835 is still standing (January 1960) and will remain a reminder of our pioneer past until the owner tears it down or some patriotic group raises funds for its preservation. The Northwest Arkansas Times is to be commended for its efforts to preserve this historic old house. The articles and pictures that have appeared in the paper are the work of Floyd Carl Jr. of the Times staff, who is a great-grandson of one of Governor Yell's pioneer colleagues, Alfred M. Wilson.

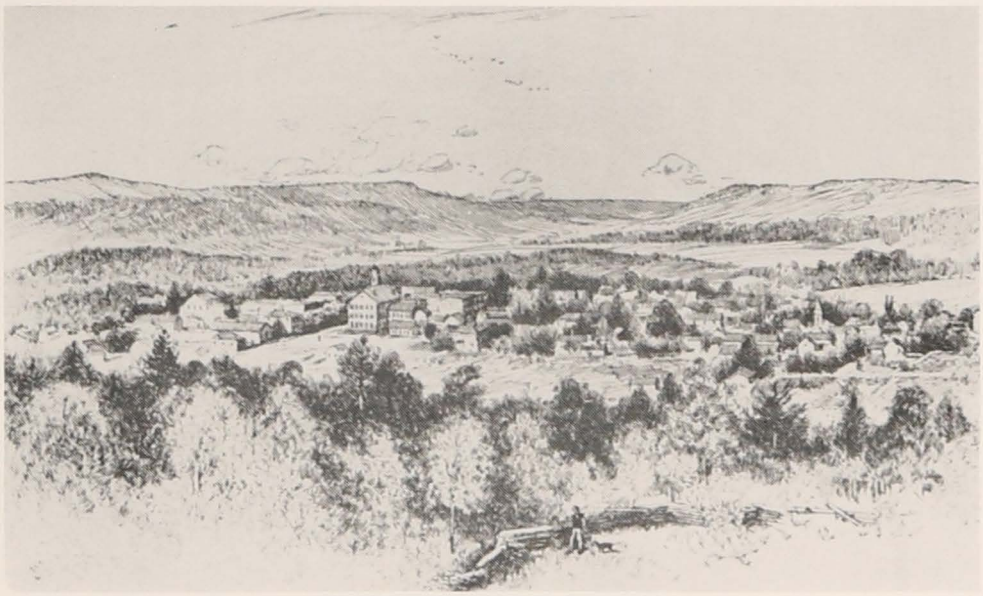
The Washington County Historical Society has gone on record as approving the preservation of the Yell house. Whether funds can be secured to purchase and move and restore this historic building will probably depend on the city officials of Fayetteville. To date they have shown little interest in preserving the city's historic places. The shameful neglect of Fayetteville's first cemetery on East Mountain and the recent wrecking of the oldest Masonic lodge hall in Arkansas are examples of civic carelessness.

-- WJL

Northwest Arkansas Times

1860 - FAYETTEVILLE DEMOCRAT — — 1960 - NORTHWEST ARKANSAS TIMES

For nearly a hundred years this newspaper has recorded the history of Fayetteville and Washington County. It has helped promote the establishment of the University, public utilities, railroad and air transportation, public schools, agricultural and industrial development, and all the other things that make our county a desirable place in which to live and work. The Times has grown from a 4-page weekly to the leading daily of this area, with a circulation of 10,836. A newspaper can succeed only as it serves its community. This the Times has tried to do—for nearly a century.



FAYETTEVILLE IN 1860

OLDEST BANK IN ARKANSAS

The McIlroy Bank, just beginning its 90th year, was founded during the Reconstruction period following the Civil War. William McIlroy, who was a Fayetteville merchant for twenty years before the war, succeeding in hiding a considerable quantity of gold during the Federal occupation. It was this money that furnished the original capital for his post-war venture into banking. He helped finance city and county government during the dark days and advanced money for the construction of Old Main on the University campus. The romantic story of the "Oldest Bank in Arkansas" will be told in the Washington County Historical Society's "Flashback" during our 90th anniversary year.

McIlroy Bank

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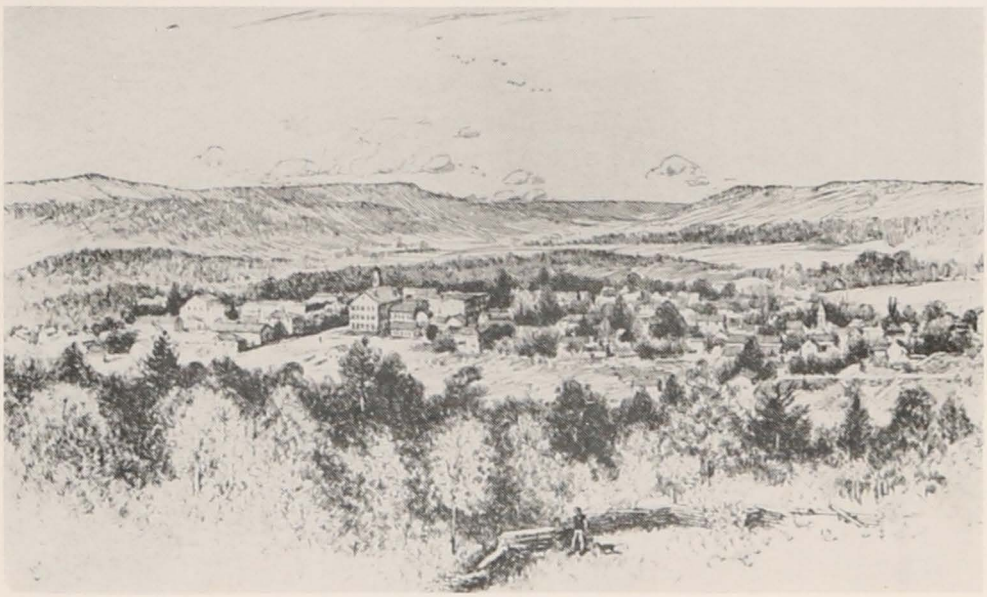

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McIlroy Bank

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
LIBRARY